

## 教材架構與特色

學習  
情報  
站

閱讀  
特  
快車

必備  
文  
法  
概  
念

綜合  
練習  
|  
必備  
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擴充  
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綜合  
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擴充  
文  
法  
概  
念

### 一、學習情報站

以表格呈現、條列出本主題的必備及擴充文法概念，使學生對該主題的學習內容有初步概念。

### 二、閱讀特快車

透過短文閱讀讓學生先行了解本單元的文法概念在句子中的呈現，同時將 Boyo Fun English 800 Words 單字講義中的相關單字及片語融入短文，並增列與短文主題相關的字詞，使學生有更全面的學習。

### 三、必備文法概念

此部分為每位學生都必須學習的基本文法概念，依據學習情報裡條列出的文法概念逐一進行解說。搭配隨堂練習，讓學生隨時檢視自己對各個文法概念是否有相當程度的理解。

### 四、綜合練習 - 必備文法概念

針對必備概念的所有基本文法，設計出 4 個回合的練習題。第一回為基礎題型，第二回題目難度加深，同時加入歷屆基測或會考題目，學生可練習、熟悉大考的考試題型，第三回使學生接觸多元題型，接近學校考試題型，第四回搭配博幼檢定，進行寫作和閱讀題型練習。

### 五、擴充文法概念

此部分的文法概念為進階、補充性質，針對會考常見之文法概念補充並加以解說，讓程度較佳、學習進度較快之學習者做進階的學習。此外，搭配隨堂練習，使學生隨時檢視自己對各個文法概念是否有相當程度的理解。

### 六、綜合練習 - 擴充文法概念

針對擴充概念的所有文法，設計出 2 個回合的練習題，期望學生得以統整所學的文法概念，並可熟悉多元試題。

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## II-1 助動詞



### 學習情報站

※必備文法概念：

Topic ① 助動詞

- ★ can 及 can't 的用法
- ★ must 及 mustn't 的用法
- ★ may 及 might 的用法
- ★ could 的用法
- ★ would 的用法
- ★ should 的用法
- ★ had better 的用法

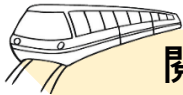
※擴充文法概念：

Topic ① 介系詞 with/without 的比較

- ★ with 的用法
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- Topic ② 附加問句
- ★ 組成原則
  - ★ 一般動詞類型
  - ★ 助動詞類型
  - ★ 附加問句的答句
  - ★ be 動詞類型
  - ★ There be 類型
  - ★ 其他類型



單字進度：Boyo Fun English 800 Words L16~L18



### 閱讀特快車

### Let's have a picnic

Next Saturday is Andy and Gigi's mother's birthday. They will <sup>①</sup>go on a picnic in the countryside. They all are very happy.

Andy: Next Saturday we will have a picnic in the country, and it is our mother's birthday. I am going to go to the supermarket and buy some snacks and fruits next Friday. Would you go to the supermarket with me?

Gigi: Of course, I am free. We also have to buy a cake, don't we?

Andy: Oh, I forgot it.

Gigi: We can go to the bakery and reserve one now.



文章單字：go on a picnic 舉行野餐；countryside 鄉下；snack 點心；of course 當然；forget 忘記；bakery 麵包店；reserve 預訂



文章說明：

① go on a picnic 用法 ⇒ 等於 have a picnic

例 1：They will have a picnic next Sunday. (他們下星期日會舉行野餐。)

★ picnic 除了有美味的食物外，更有許多東西是在野餐時會出現的，下面就介紹一些與 picnic 有關的字詞：picnic bag 野餐袋；picnic basket 野餐籃；picnic blanket 野餐墊；cooler 冷藏箱；container 容器



### Topic 1 助動詞

相信大家對 do 及 does 並不陌生，在英文中，這二個字除了是動詞（中文意思是「做」）外，也是助動詞（沒有中文意思，用來幫助一般動詞形成否定句及疑問句）。其實在英文的世界裡，還有其他助動詞，與 do/does 相同，這些助動詞後面也要接用原形動詞。而究竟有那些助動詞是在英文中常見的呢？且看以下介紹。

#### 一、can 及 can't 的用法

##### 1. can 的用法：

**can** 的中文意思是「能」，表示「允許」，除此之外，還有「會」的意思，表示「能力」，後面要接原形動詞。

例 1：You can drink coffee.（你能喝咖啡。）

例 2：He can play the piano.（他會彈鋼琴。）

##### 2. can't 的用法：

(1) **can't** 的中文意思是「不能」，表示「不允許」，除此之外，還有「不會」的意思，表示「沒有能力」，後面要接原形動詞。

例 1：You can't drink coffee.（你不能喝咖啡。）

例 2：He can't play the piano.（他不會彈鋼琴。）

(2) can't 可寫成 **cannot**。

例 1：You can't (cannot) visit your uncle.（你不能拜訪你的叔叔。）

例 2：He can't (cannot) send this letter.（他不能寄出這封信。）

(3) can't 能放置於句首，也能置於簡答句的句尾，但是 **cannot 不能如此**。

例 1：Cannot he play the piano? (×)

No, he cannot. (×)

例 2：Can't she understand?（她不懂嗎？）

No, she can't.（是，她不懂。）

(4) 疑問句時，將 **can** 及 **can't** 置於句首。回答時，以 **Yes** 或 **No** 開頭。

例 1：Can / Can't she pay?（她能付帳嗎？）

Yes, she can. / No, she can't.（是，她能。/不，她不能。）



### 隨堂小練習

#### ※選擇題

- ( ) 1. He can \_\_\_\_\_ the guitar.  
 (A) play (B) plays (C) played (D) playing

#### ※翻譯題

1. 我叔叔會游泳。

\_\_\_\_\_

2. 她可以玩電腦遊戲嗎？

\_\_\_\_\_

## 二、must 及 mustn't 的用法

1. **must** 的中文意思是「必須、一定」，否定是在後面加上 **not**，也可縮寫 **mustn't**。
2. **must** 與 **mustn't (must not)** 後面要接原形動詞。

例 1：You must be crazy. (你一定是瘋了。)

例 2：He must mop the floor soon. (他必須盡快拖地。)

例 3：You mustn't (must not) change your mind. (你不能改變你的主意。)

(1) 補充說明 **have / has to** 的用法：

★ **must** 有時會用 **have / has to** 來替代，原因在於 **have / has to** 比 **must** 常用，也比 **must** 口語化。**have/has to** 的中文意思也是「必須」之意，其後要接用原形動詞。

例 1：I have to study tonight. (我今晚必須讀書。)

例 2：Mark has to study tonight. (Mark 今晚必須讀書。)

★ **have / has to** 用於過去式時，不論主詞是第幾人稱，均變化為 **had to**。

例 1：I had to send the news last Sunday. (我上星期日必須寄出這則新聞。)

# English Grammar

例 2：Mark had to send the news last Sunday. (Mark 上星期日必須寄出這則新聞。)

★ have to / has to 或是 had to，其否定是在前面加上 **don't / doesn't** 或是 **didn't**，疑問則在句首加上 **Do / Does** 或是 **Did**。而此時的 have to 一定要用原形。

例 1：She didn't have to go to station yesterday. (她昨天不須去車站。)

例 2：Does he have to go to Japan next week? (他下星期必須去日本嗎?)

例 3：Do you have to go to Japan next week? (你下星期必須去日本嗎?)



## 隨堂小練習

### ※選擇題

- ( ) 1. His mother and father \_\_\_\_\_ go to Taipei last week.  
(A) had to (B) have to (C) has to (D) don't have to
- ( ) 2. They must \_\_\_\_\_ doctors and nurses.  
(A) being (B) be (C) are (D) were

### ※翻譯題

1. 我們一定不能上學遲到。(用 must 作答)
- \_\_\_\_\_

## 三、may 及 might 的用法

1. **may** 及 **might** 都可用來請求允許，中文意思是「**可以**」，might 較 may 有禮貌，然而 might 也較不常使用。
2. may 與 might 後面要接原形動詞。
3. 疑問句時，將 may 或 might 置於句首。回答時，以 **Yes** 或 **No** 開頭。而否定時，也要在 may 或 might 後面加上 not。



例 1：A: May / Might I borrow a purple pen from you? (我可以向你借支紫色筆嗎?)

B: Yes, you may / might. (是的，可以。) 或 No, you may not / might not. (不，不行。)

例 2：A: May / Might I turn in front of you? (我可以在你前面轉身嗎?)

B: Yes, you may / might. (是的，可以。) 或 No, you may not / might not. (不，不行。)

4. **may** 及 **might** 也可用來表示「可能性」，中文意思是「可能」，而 **might** 較 **may** 的可能性更小、更不確定。

例 1：They and Sue may arrive at the party together. (他們跟 Sue 可能一起抵達派對。)

例 2：Ken might stop the party. (Ken 可能停止這個派對。)



### 隨堂小練習

#### ※選擇題

( ) 1. A: May I take a seat (坐下) here?

B: Yes, you \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) mights (B) might not (C) may (D) may not

#### ※翻譯題

1. 我的媽媽今晚可能不會煮晚餐。(用 **might** 作答)

\_\_\_\_\_

## 四、**could** 的用法

1. **could** 是 **can** 的過去式，表示在過去的時間點中能(會)做某事。
2. **could** 的否定，除了直接在後面加上 **not** 之外，也可縮寫成 **couldn't**；**could** 及 **couldn't** 後面要接原形動詞。

例 1：He couldn't do the job three years ago. (他 3 年前不會做這項工作。)

3. could 用於現在式時，與 can 一樣，用來表示「允許」或「能力」，但不像 can 那麼強烈、肯定，could 在語氣上較為委婉、客氣。

例 1：He could drink coffee. (他能喝咖啡。)

例 2：You could not (couldn't) drink Coke. (你不能喝可樂。)

例 3：I could clean the jeans. (我會洗牛仔褲。)

⇒ 與 I can clean the jeans. 不太相同，用 could 來表示時，雖然也是指有能力去洗牛仔褲，或是會去洗牛仔褲，但語氣上沒有 can 那樣肯定。

4. 疑問句時，將 **could** 及 **couldn't** 放在句首。回答時，以 **Yes** 或 **No** 開頭。

例 1：Could I borrow a pen from you? (我可以向你借支筆嗎?)

例 2：Could you bring me a piece of paper? (你可以帶給我一張紙嗎?)

例 3：A: Couldn't you turn left? (你不能轉左邊嗎?)

B: Yes, I could. (是的，我能。) 或 No, I couldn't. (不，我不能。)



## 隨堂小練習

### ※選擇題

- ( ) 1. I \_\_\_\_\_ not dance before, but now I can.  
(A) could (B) couldn't (C) can (D) can't

### ※翻譯題

1. 我很飽。我無法吃任何食物。(用 couldn't 作答)
- \_\_\_\_\_

## 五、would 的用法

1. **would** 是 will 的過去式，表示在過去的時間點中將會做某事。

2. would 後面要接原形動詞。

例 1：He would go there three days ago. (3 天前他會去那裡。)

3. would like to + 原形動詞 = want to + 原形動詞 (想要...), would 常與主詞

縮寫，如 I would like = I'd like

例 1：I would like to have a cup of coffee. = I'd like to have a cup of coffee.

(我想要一杯咖啡。)

4. 疑問句時，將 **would** 放在句首，表示委婉、客氣的請求。

例 1：Would you open the shop door for me? (能否幫我開店門?)

5. 表示預測，意思是「大概」、「會」。

例 1：I think he would lose. (我想他會輸掉。)



### 隨堂小練習

※翻譯題

1. 我想要一碗飯。(用 would like 作答)

---

2. 你想要加入我們嗎?(用 Would...like...作答)

---

## 六、should 的用法

1. **should** 的中文意思是「應該」，**should** 的否定是在後面加上 **not**，也可縮寫成 **shouldn't**。

2. **should** 與 **shouldn't (should not)** 後面要接原形動詞。

例 1：He should spend his time reading. (他應該花時間讀書。)

例 2：You should exercise more. (你應該多運動。)



### 隨堂小練習

※翻譯題

1. 我們應該每天運動。(用 should 作答)

---

2. 我弟弟不應該在圖書館裡唱歌。(用 should 作答)

---

## 七、had better 的用法

1. **had better** 的中文意思是「最好」，是比較委婉的說法，但有時也帶有威脅的成分。**had better** 的否定是在後面加上 **not**。
2. **had better** 與 **had better not** 後面要接原形動詞。
3. 不論主詞是第幾人稱，都是用 **had better** (had better 可縮寫成 **'d better**)，不會是 have better / has better。

例 1：You had better leave the movie theater now. (你最好現在離開電影院。)

例 2：You had better not buy this blanket. (你最好不要買這條毯子。)

例 3：He had better not take the airplane. (他最好別搭這班飛機。)

例 4：We'd better have the caps on now. (我們現在最好戴上扁帽。)



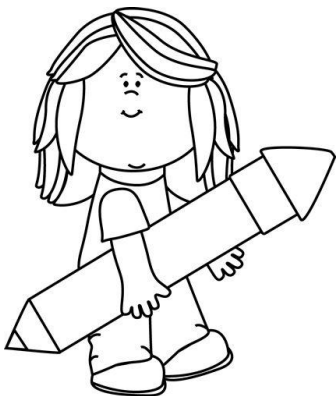
### 隨堂小練習

#### ※選擇題

- (     ) 1. She \_\_\_\_\_ drink coke.
- (A) has better                      (B) had better not
- (C) hadn't better                    (D) had better to

#### ※翻譯題

1. 學生最好不要每天打電腦遊戲。(用 had better 作答)
- \_\_\_\_\_

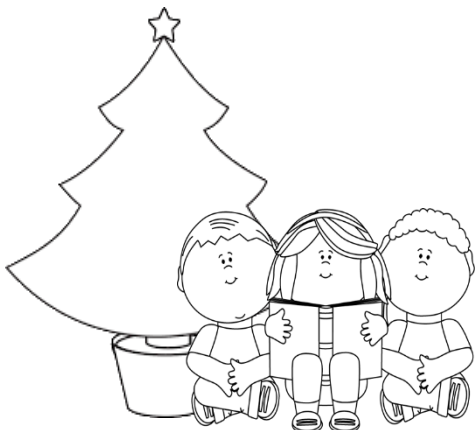


## 一、單選題

- ( ) 1. Can't she \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast?  
(A) eats (B) eating (C) eat (D) ate
- ( ) 2. We must \_\_\_\_\_ homework every day.  
(A) do (B) did (C) to do (D) doing
- ( ) 3. You have to \_\_\_\_\_ a nap.  
(A) took (B) takes (C) take (D) taking
- ( ) 4. She may \_\_\_\_\_ a nurse.  
(A) is (B) be (C) are (D) am
- ( ) 5. John might \_\_\_\_\_ out tonight.  
(A) goes (B) go (C) went (D) going
- ( ) 6. Could you \_\_\_\_\_ me?  
(A) help (B) helping (C) to help (D) helps
- ( ) 7. Would you \_\_\_\_\_ some coffee?  
(A) liking (B) to like (C) like (D) liked
- ( ) 8. You should \_\_\_\_\_ to bed now.  
(A) goes (B) going (C) went (D) go
- ( ) 9. We had better \_\_\_\_\_ more (更) .  
(A) exercise (B) exercising (C) exercised (D) to exercise
- ( ) 10. Would you \_\_\_\_\_ the window, please?  
(A) closed (B) closing (C) to close (D) close
- ( ) 11. It \_\_\_\_\_ rain.  
(A) mights (B) might (C) might to (D) is might
- ( ) 12. Should I \_\_\_\_\_ the dishes?  
(A) do (B) doing (C) does (D) to do
- ( ) 13. Couldn't you \_\_\_\_\_ the door?  
(A) opening (B) opened (C) opens (D) open

# English Grammar

- ( ) 14. You \_\_\_\_\_ better sleep early.  
(A) have (B) had (C) has (D) are
- ( ) 15. He \_\_\_\_\_ like this book.  
(A) doesn't may (B) isn't may (C) may not (D) may not
- ( ) 16. Judy \_\_\_\_\_ have to walk the dog this afternoon.  
(A) doesn't (B) isn't (C) not (D) don't
- ( ) 17. You mustn't \_\_\_\_\_ now.  
(A) swimming (B) to swim (C) swim (D) swims
- ( ) 18. My brother can't \_\_\_\_\_ the guitar.  
(A) play (B) plays (C) to play (D) playing
- ( ) 19. I \_\_\_\_\_ like to have a glass of water.  
(A) can (B) might (C) have to (D) would
- ( ) 20. We \_\_\_\_\_ talk to him now.  
(A) have better (B) had better not (C) don't have (D) not had better



## 二、句子重組

1. can't / soccer / . / He / play

---

2. I / your / ? / borrow / car / Could

---

3. must / tired / be / . / now / Your / husband

---

4. may / house / be / in / friend's / . / her / Mary

---

5. to / go / ? / weekend / Do / to / have / you / this / school

---

## 三、翻譯題

1. Tom might be playing computer games in his room.

---

2. You should make the bed every day.

---

3. You had better not go there.

---

4. Does your mom have to call your teacher tonight?

---

5. Could I buy this shirt in the department store?

---



### 一、單選題

- ( ) 1. \_\_\_\_\_ your daughter play the piano?  
(A) Have to (B) Can (C) Has to (D) Cannot
- ( ) 2. \_\_\_\_\_ I help you?  
(A) May (B) Am (C) Have to (D) Cannot
- ( ) 3. You \_\_\_\_\_ be Mr. Lin's son. You have the same eyes.  
(A) can (B) would (C) must (D) had better
- ( ) 4. Students should \_\_\_\_\_ time reading.  
(A) spent (B) spending (C) be spending (D) spend
- ( ) 5. It's 11:45 p.m. It's late now. You \_\_\_\_\_ go home right away (立刻).  
(A) would (B) might (C) may (D) had better
- ( ) 6. That boy \_\_\_\_\_ take off (脫掉) his jacket. It's too hot.  
(A) has better (B) have better (C) had better (D) had better not
- ( ) 7. What \_\_\_\_\_ you like to drink?  
(A) must (B) would (C) can (D) may
- ( ) 8. Today is Sunday. We \_\_\_\_\_ go to school.  
(A) not have to (B) aren't have to  
(C) have not to (D) don't have to
- ( ) 9. \_\_\_\_\_ I go to his party at 6:00 or 7:00?  
(A) Should (B) Cannot (C) Be (D) Mayn't
- ( ) 10. \_\_\_\_\_ you pick me up at 5:00?  
(A) Must (B) Could (C) Should (D) Mustn't
- ( ) 11. He might \_\_\_\_\_ his work at 8:00.  
(A) finished (B) finishes (C) finish (D) be finishing
- ( ) 12. He would \_\_\_\_\_ to America during summer vacation.  
(A) go (B) going (C) goes (D) went
- ( ) 13. \_\_\_\_\_ I leave (離開) now? I have to get up early tomorrow.  
(A) May not (B) Had better (C) Have to (D) Could



- ( ) 14. A: What's your plan for this weekend? B: I \_\_\_\_\_ go to Japan (日本).  
(A) have better (B) may (C) not must (D) had to
- ( ) 15. \_\_\_\_\_ you give me a ride?  
(A) Must (B) Had better (C) Can (D) Have to
- ( ) 16. Every time he \_\_\_\_\_ pay, he takes out money from his pocket (口袋).  
(A) have to (B) had to (C) has (D) has to 〈改編自基測 102〉
- ( ) 17. This road went the wrong way (方向). Now we \_\_\_\_\_ turn back and take another (另一個的) road (路).  
(A) has to (B) has (C) having to (D) must 〈改編自會考 105〉
- ( ) 18. The road ends (結束) here; it won't go any further (更遠). Shouldn't we \_\_\_\_\_ back?  
(A) turning (B) turn (C) turns (D) turned 〈改編自會考 103〉
- ( ) 19. There is serious pollution (嚴重汙染) here. I cannot \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
(A) imagine (想像) (B) imagining  
(C) imagines (D) imagined 〈改編自基測 91-2〉
- ( ) 20. It's time to go to bed. You \_\_\_\_\_ get up early tomorrow.  
(A) had to (B) have to  
(C) has to (D) has to not 〈改編自基測 92-1〉

## 二、改錯

- ( ) 1. He may buys that house.
- ( ) 2. She has better comb her hair now.
- ( ) 3. My brother must to take a shower (洗澡) now.
- ( ) 4. I can lending (借出) you my pencil.
- ( ) 5. She could signed (簽名) up for evening classes.
- ( ) 6. We would like to having a cup of tea.
- ( ) 7. Should he washes his bowl?
- ( ) 8. Does she has to read this book?

# English Grammar

(                    ) 9. They might joined the game.

(                    ) 10. Tom may is an actor.

## 三、句子重組

1. late / shouldn't / . / be / You

---

2. coffee / He / to / like / of / . / drink / would / a / cup

---

3. you / her / , / mustn't / In / . / touch ( 觸摸 ) / house / anything

---

4. this / You / . / have / afternoon / don't / to / meet / me

---

5. now / not / . / had / out / go / better / We

---

## 四、翻譯題

1. You had better take a rest ( 休息 ) now.

---

2. He can only buy that cheap computer.

---

3. Do you have to go to school on Saturday?

---

4. 他的哥哥應該是個工程師。

---

5. 我不能上床睡覺。我必須完成我的作業。

---

一、填空：請選出最適當的助動詞填入空格中

will	Does	have to	May	Did	could	would	has to	had better
------	------	------------	-----	-----	-------	-------	--------	---------------

- \_\_\_\_\_ I turn on the TV? (提示：禮貌地提問)
- You \_\_\_\_\_ not play too many computer games.
- What \_\_\_\_\_ you like to eat?
- We \_\_\_\_\_ play soccer tomorrow.
- Judy is an English teacher. She \_\_\_\_\_ speak English well.
- My car broke down (拋錨). I \_\_\_\_\_ go to school by bus.
- \_\_\_\_\_ he also study at this school? You have the same uniforms (制服).
- Her grades (成績) are poor. She \_\_\_\_\_ study hard.
- \_\_\_\_\_ you go to Taipei last month?

二、對話填空

- A: Can I take my dog to your house?  
B: No, \_\_\_\_\_. (請簡答)
- A: Does she have to wait for him at the bus stop?  
B: Yes, \_\_\_\_\_. (請詳答)
- A: Could you walk to school?  
B: Yes, \_\_\_\_\_. (請簡答)
- A: What \_\_\_\_\_ you like to drink?  
B: A cup of coffee, thanks!
- A: \_\_\_\_\_ I help you?  
B: I am \_\_\_\_\_ (look for) a black shirt.

# English Grammar

## 三、翻譯題

1. 你們一定是母女。

---

2. Tom 最好現在做他的作業。

---

3. 你想看棒球賽嗎？

---

4. 你應該關心 (care about) 你的小孩們。

---

5. 你會做自己的 (own) 午餐嗎？

---

6. 我可以看一下你的照片嗎？

---

7. 他們可能正在他們的房間看電視。

---

8. 你可以重複 (repeat) 一遍嗎？

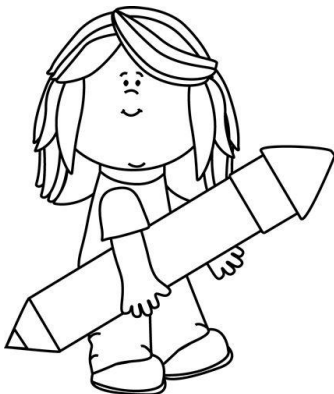
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9. 我可以借你的椅子嗎？

---


10. 你必須在郵局 (post office) 右轉。

---



## 四、短文中翻英

我拿到了好成績。我好開心。我想感謝我的老師。她一定也很開心。她花了很多時間教我。我必須謝謝她。

 單字：成績 grade；沒有 without；這麼好 so well

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## 五、閱讀

Everyone has to take the running test. Most people take it in middle school. The girls should complete the test under 12 minutes. The boys must complete the test under 10 minutes. Most people can pass but some people cannot. They have to take it again.

Michelle failed. She was good at first. She ran in front of everyone. But she got tired, and she walked. At last, she finished the run in 17 minutes. She should run at a steady pace. Not too fast, and not too slow.

 單字：most 最；middle 中間的；complete 完成；minute 分鐘；pass 通過；fail 失敗；At last 最後；finish 完成；steady 穩定的；pace 步調

- ( ) 1. What test must everyone do in middle school?  
(A) Sleeping. (B) Boxing(拳擊). (C) Running. (D) We don't know.
- ( ) 2. Could everyone pass the test easily (輕鬆地)?  
(A) Yes. (B) No. (C) We don't know. (D) Only Michelle cannot.
- ( ) 3. What should Michelle do next time?  
(A) Run fast. (B) Run slowly. (C) Ride a bike. (D) Run steadily.

### 一、短文英翻中與選擇

#### 1. 短文英翻中

Clerk : May I help you?

Linda : Yes, I'd like to send this package to Japan. How much should I pay?

Clerk : It depends on the package's weight. Let me check. Please wait a moment.

It's one hundred NTD.

Could you write down your name and phone number?

Linda : Sure. Should I write in English?

Clerk : No, you can just write in Chinese. What's inside the package?

Linda : Some jackets.



單字：clerk 櫃台人員；package 包裹；depend on 根據；weight 重量；  
check 查看；please 請；moment 時刻；phone 電話；inside 在...裡面

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## 2. 短文選擇

- ( ) 1. Where did the conversation (對話) most likely (最可能) occur (發生)?  
 (A) A post office. (郵局) (B) A park. (C) The classroom. (D) A store.
- ( ) 2. Where would Linda send her package to?  
 (A) China. (中國) (B) America. (C) Home. (D) Japan.
- ( ) 3. How much does it cost to send the package to America?  
 (A) 100 NTD. (B) 1000 NTD. (C) 10 NTD. (D) We don't know.

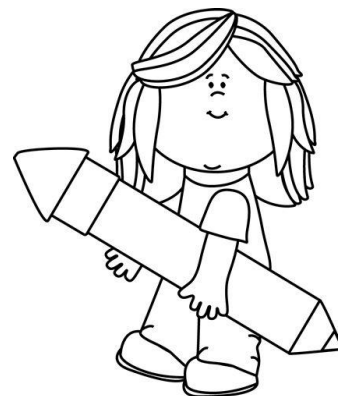
## 二、克漏字選擇

Daniel 1. some books on computers. He doesn't have these books. He cannot 2. many books, so he 3. just borrow them from the library. He will go to the library. The library has all types of books. There are also movies and CDs, too.

In the library, he must get a library card first. He 4. to write down his information. Then he can borrow up to 20 books with the card. He 5. ten books, and he 6. take care of the books.

 單字：so 所以；borrow 借；library 圖書館；type 種類；information 資訊；up to 最多；take care of 保管

- ( ) 1. (A) needing (B) need (C) needer (D) needs
- ( ) 2. (A) bought (B) buy (C) buying (D) buys
- ( ) 3. (A) have (B) has (C) is (D) would
- ( ) 4. (A) have (B) has (C) can (D) must
- ( ) 5. (A) borrowing (B) borrow (C) will borrow (D) buy
- ( ) 6. (A) has (B) had (C) should (D) did





### Topic 1 介系詞 with / without 的比較

#### 一、with 的用法

with 這個介系詞有許多涵義，而涵義不同自然就有不同的中文意思。究竟它有哪些中文意思呢？讓我們一一來看。

1. 當「和、與、跟」解釋

例 1：I walk to school with my sister. (我和妹妹走路上學。)

2. 當「用(工具)、以(材料、手段)」解釋

例 1：He cuts bread with a knife. (他用刀切麵包。)

3. 當「具有…、帶有…」解釋

例 1：I would like to have a cup of coffee with sugar. (我要一杯加糖的咖啡。)

4. 當「在…一邊、贊成、擁護」解釋

例 1：They are with me. (他們站在我這一邊。)

5. 當「在…身邊、在…身上」解釋

例 1：Take some money with you. (帶一些錢在身上。)

6. 當「因為、由於」解釋

例 1：He cries with pain. (他痛到哭了。)



#### 隨堂小練習

※選擇題

- ( ) 1. It's raining. Please bring an umbrella \_\_\_\_\_ you.  
(A) with (B) on (C) at (D) in

※翻譯題

1. 我弟弟用鉛筆寫作業 (homework)。(用 with 作答)

\_\_\_\_\_

2. 你跟你爸爸昨天去台北嗎？(用 with 作答)

\_\_\_\_\_



## 二、without 的用法

without 是 with 的反義詞，中文意思是「沒有、無、不」的意思，without 與前面的 with 一樣，後面均要接用名詞。然而，如果要接用動詞，需要將動詞加上 ing，變成具有名詞功用的動名詞。

例 1：He went out without a word. (他一句話都沒說就出去了。)

例 2：Jane went to bed without taking a shower. (Jane 沒有洗澡就去睡了。)

例 3：We went to school without eating breakfast last Friday. (我們上星期五沒有吃早餐就去學校。)



### 隨堂小練習

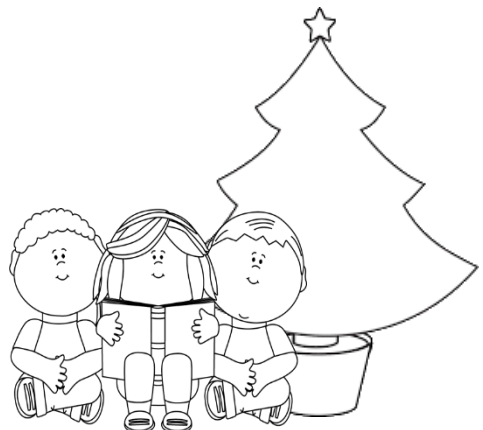
#### ※選擇題

- (     ) 1. I saw a dog \_\_\_\_\_ a leg on the street.  
(A) in (B) on (C) at (D) without

#### ※翻譯題

1. 他們沒有告訴我就來我家了 (用 without 作答)。

---





## Topic 2 附加問句

日常生活中，我們有時會聽到：「那隻狗很可愛，不是嗎？」或是「今天不冷，對吧？」前面二個句子中的「不是嗎?」、「對吧?」是用來尋求對方認同的簡短問句，我們稱之為**附加問句**。而附加問句前面會有一個完整的句子，如「That dog is very cute. (那隻狗很可愛)」、「Today is not cold. (今天不冷)」，我們稱之為**主要子句**。主要子句及附加問句要如何組合排列呢？讓我們來看看以下說明。

### 一、組成原則

1. 主要子句及附加問句中需有**逗號**。
2. 附加問句的主詞與動詞要倒裝。
3. 主要子句若是肯定，後面的附加問句即是否定；主要子句若是否定，附加問句即是肯定。

主要子句	附加問句
主詞 + 肯定動詞…，	否定動詞 + 主詞?
主詞 + 否定動詞…，	肯定動詞 + 主詞?

例 1：It is very hot today, isn't it? (今天很熱，不是嗎?)

例 2：He doesn't watch TV, does he? (他沒有看電視，對吧?)

例 3：There is a cat in the room, isn't there? (房裡有一隻貓，不是嗎?)



### 隨堂小練習

#### ※選擇題

- ( ) 1. He is your father, \_\_\_\_\_ he?  
(A) amn't (B) aren't (C) isn't (D) wasn't
- ( ) 2. They went to the beach yesterday, didn't \_\_\_\_\_?  
(A) we (B) you (C) it (D) they

## 二、be 動詞類型

1. 附加問句中的 **be 動詞要與 not 縮寫**，主詞要用與主要子句相符的人稱代名詞。

例 1：You are a student, aren't you? (你是學生，不是嗎?)

例 2：This dog is cute, isn't it? (這隻狗很可愛，不是嗎?)

⇒ it 代替主要子句中的 This dog。

2. I am 的附加問句除了寫 **am I not** (正式但較少用)，也可寫 **aren't I** (較常用)。

例 1：I am very tall, am I not? = I am tall, aren't I? (我非常高，不是嗎?)



### 隨堂小練習

#### ※選擇題

( ) 1. They are teachers, \_\_\_\_\_?

(A) are they (B) aren't they (C) do they (D) don't they

#### ※翻譯題

1. 現在 10 點鐘，不是嗎?

\_\_\_\_\_

## 三、一般動詞類型

1. 一般動詞的附加問句要用跟主詞相符的**助動詞** (如 do / does / did) 來組成，並與 **not 縮寫**，主詞要用與主要子句相符的人稱代名詞。

例 1：They walk to school, don't they? (他們走路去學校，不是嗎?)

例 2：May doesn't eat dinner, does she? (May 不吃晚餐，是吧?)

⇒ she 代替主要子句中的 May。

2. 主要子句中如有 have / has to (必須、一定)，附加問句也以跟主詞相符的**助動詞** (如 do / does / did) 來組成。

例 1：Mark has to go to school, doesn't he? (Mark 必須去學校，不是嗎?)

# English Grammar

例 2：They have to go to school, don't they? (他們必須去學校，不是嗎?)



## 隨堂小練習

※選擇題

- ( ) 1. Your sister has to do her homework, \_\_\_\_\_ she?  
(A) don't (B) doesn't (C) haven't (D) hasn't

※翻譯題

1. 你每天洗澡 (take a shower)，不是嗎?  
\_\_\_\_\_

## 四、There be 類型

1. 附加問句中的 **be** 動詞要與 **not** 縮寫。
2. There be 開頭的主要子句，其附加問句的主詞也是 **there**。

例 1：There is a pen on the desk, isn't there? (書桌上有一枝筆，不是嗎?)

例 2：There aren't students in the classroom, are there? (教室裡沒有學生，是  
吧?)



## 隨堂小練習

※選擇題

- ( ) 1. There isn't a banana on the table, is \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
(A) there (B) where (C) it (D) they

※翻譯題

1. 客廳裡有一張桌子，不是嗎?  
\_\_\_\_\_



## 五、助動詞類型

1. 主要子句中是哪一個助動詞，附加問句中就會以那個助動詞來組成，並與 **not** 縮寫，主詞要用與主要子句相符的人稱代名詞。

例 1：Ken can play basketball, can't he? (Ken 會打籃球，不是嗎?)

⇒ 主要子句中有 can，附加子句中就用 can 來組成，he 用來代替主要子句中的 Ken。

例 2：They will go to Japan, won't they? (他們將去日本，不是嗎?)



## 隨堂小練習

## ※選擇題

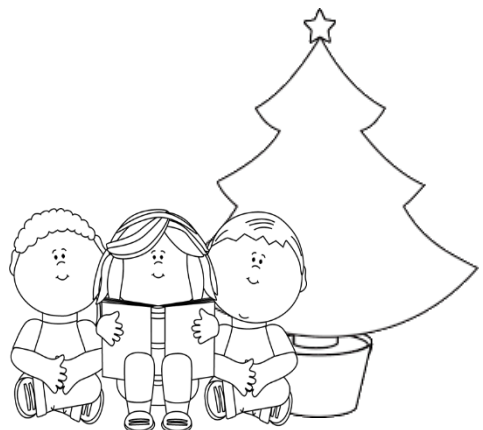
(     ) 1. We don't live here, \_\_\_\_\_ ?

(A) aren't (B) do we (C) don't we (D) are we

## ※翻譯題

1. 今晚將有一場重大比賽，不是嗎?

\_\_\_\_\_



## 六、其他類型

1. 要特別注意，主要子句中若有 not 以外的否定字（如 **no, never, hardly ever, rarely, seldom, nothing, nobody** 等）時，這個主要子句即是否定的，所以後面的附加問句則用**肯定**形態來表示。

例 1：There is nothing on the table, **is** there?（桌上沒有任何東西，是嗎？）

例 2：Jane never plays baseball, **does** she?（Jane 從不打棒球，是吧？）

例 3：Mark is seldom late, **is** he?（Mark 不常遲到，是嗎？）

2. 主要子句的主詞若是 **That** 或 **This**，後面的附加問句的主詞用 **it**。

例 1：That is Mark, isn't **it**?（那是 Mark，不是嗎？）

3. 主要子句的主詞是 someone/somebody/everyone/nobody 時，後面附加問句的主詞為 **they**，而因為是 they，也要使用與複數搭配的動詞或助動詞。

例 1：Everyone can come here, can't **they**?（每個人都能來，不是嗎？）

例 2：Somebody doesn't come, do **they**?（有人沒來，是嗎？）

例 3：Nobody gets a pen, do **they**?（沒有人拿到筆，是嗎？）

例 4：Everyone is good, aren't **they**?（每個人都很好，不是嗎？）



### 隨堂小練習

#### ※選擇題

- ( ) 1. Somebody rides bikes to school, don't \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
(A) somebody (B) he (C) she (D) they

#### ※翻譯題

1. Nick 從不騎摩托車，是嗎？
- \_\_\_\_\_



## 七、附加問句的答句

附加問句的回答跟一般問句一樣，如果答案是肯定的就回答 yes，否定的就回答 no：

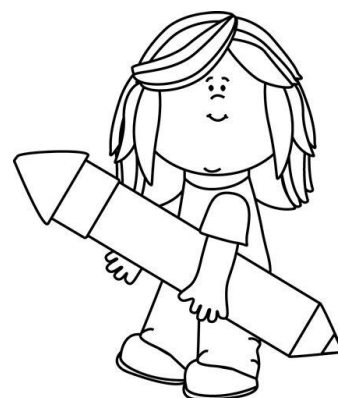
主要子句+附加問句	答句
This dog is cute, <b>isn't it</b> ?	Yes, it is. It is cute. No, it isn't. It isn't cute.
May doesn't eat dinner, <b>does she</b> ?	Yes, she does. She eats dinner. No, she doesn't. She doesn't eat dinner.
There is a pen on the desk, <b>isn't there</b> ?	Yes, there is. There is a pen on the desk. No, there isn't. There isn't a pen on the desk.
Ken <b>can</b> play basketball, <b>can't he</b> ?	Yes, he can. He can play basketball. No, he can't. He can't play basketball.



## 隨堂小練習

## ※選擇題

- ( ) 1. A : Your mother likes this singer, doesn't she?  
B : No, \_\_\_\_\_ mother doesn't like this singer.  
(A) your (B) she (C) my (D) her
- ( ) 2. A : Kelly and Jenny are students, aren't they?  
B : \_\_\_\_\_, they aren't.  
(A) Yes (B) No (C) Or (D) And



### 一、單選題

- ( ) 1. Tina went to China ( 中國 ) \_\_\_\_\_ her mother.  
(A) at (B) on (C) with (D) in
- ( ) 2. I can see nothing ( 無物 ) \_\_\_\_\_ my glasses.  
(A) without (B) in front of (C) with (D) from
- ( ) 3. You will take a bus, \_\_\_\_\_ you?  
(A) are (B) won't (C) will (D) don't
- ( ) 4. There were five bicycles in the park, \_\_\_\_\_ there?  
(A) aren't (B) were (C) weren't (D) isn't
- ( ) 5. He worked twelve hours today, \_\_\_\_\_ he?  
(A) wasn't (B) was (C) did (D) didn't
- ( ) 6. Nobody ( 無人 ) talked to her, \_\_\_\_\_ they?  
(A) does (B) didn't (C) did (D) weren't
- ( ) 7. They aren't your cats, \_\_\_\_\_ they?  
(A) are (B) aren't (C) do (D) don't
- ( ) 8. I can buy it in the department store, \_\_\_\_\_ I?  
(A) don't (B) aren't (C) isn't (D) can't
- ( ) 9. Your father won't buy a new car, \_\_\_\_\_ he?  
(A) is (B) will (C) won't (D) isn't
- ( ) 10. They were sad, \_\_\_\_\_ they?  
(A) were (B) weren't (C) did (D) didn't
- ( ) 11. There isn't a piano in the room, is \_\_\_\_\_?  
(A) this (B) there (C) it (D) that
- ( ) 12. This is your lunch, isn't \_\_\_\_\_?  
(A) that (B) this (C) it (D) they
- ( ) 13. Andy never eats cakes, \_\_\_\_\_ he?  
(A) does (B) doesn't (C) isn't (D) is



- ( ) 14. A: Do you have ten dollars?  
B: No, I don't take money \_\_\_\_\_ me.  
(A) without (B) with (C) in (D) on
- ( ) 15. You eat dinner every day, \_\_\_\_\_ you?  
(A) are (B) don't (C) do (D) aren't
- ( ) 16. She can't buy that beautiful skirt, \_\_\_\_\_ she?  
(A) is (B) can't (C) can (D) doesn't
- ( ) 17. That is your house, isn't \_\_\_\_\_?  
(A) they (B) this (C) that (D) it
- ( ) 18. Everyone will like her, won't \_\_\_\_\_?  
(A) he (B) they (C) she (D) everyone
- ( ) 19. There is nothing in your hand, \_\_\_\_\_ there?  
(A) doesn't (B) isn't (C) is (D) does
- ( ) 20. Somebody (某人) doesn't drink black tea, do \_\_\_\_\_?  
(A) they (B) he (C) somebody (D) she



# English Grammar

## 二、句子重組

1. with / eat / forks (叉子) / . / They

---

2. is / a / , / daughter / ? / Her / isn't / nurse / she

---

3. doesn't / ? / He / novels (小說) / , / does / he / read

---

4. will / won't / ? / We / English / , / learn / we

---

5. rice / are / ten / bags / aren't / there / of / in / the / There / room / , / ?

---

## 三、翻譯題

1. The girl with big eyes is my daughter.

---

2. You didn't finish your homework (家庭作業), did you?

---

3. There is a toy car on the table, isn't there?

---

4. Her mother can make cakes, can't she?

---

5. Nobody (無人) knows the man, do they?

---



## 一、填空

1. Linda went to the market \_\_\_\_\_ money. She couldn't buy anything.
2. She has to live with her children, \_\_\_\_\_ she?
3. Ben walked the dog, \_\_\_\_\_ he?
4. Her dog never drinks milk, \_\_\_\_\_ it?
5. These flowers are yours, \_\_\_\_\_ they?
6. This is my picture, isn't \_\_\_\_\_?
7. There wasn't a post office (郵局) next to the school, \_\_\_\_\_ there?
8. She can't stop her mother's anger (憤怒), \_\_\_\_\_ she?
9. Everyone can go to her party, can't \_\_\_\_\_?
10. My sister cried \_\_\_\_\_ pain (痛) .

## 二、改錯

- (            ) 1. She looked tired, doesn't she?
- (            ) 2. This story is boring, isn't this?
- (            ) 3. There are many watches on the chair, aren't they?
- (            ) 4. The cat can drink milk, can it?
- (            ) 5. We will go to the museum this weekend, don't we?
- (            ) 6. Nobody (無人) gave you presents, didn't they?
- (            ) 7. They have to wash the dishes, haven't they?
- (            ) 8. Your uncle never talks to you, doesn't he?
- (            ) 9. There is a cup of coffee on the table, is there?
- (            ) 10. There is nothing in the room, isn't there?

# English Grammar

## 三、對話填空

1. A: Did you go to Taipei by yourself (你自己)?

B: No, I went to Taipei \_\_\_\_\_ my sister.

2. A: Do you need sugar?

B: No, I'd like \_\_\_\_\_ drink coffee \_\_\_\_\_.

3. A: These rabbits are yours, \_\_\_\_\_ they?

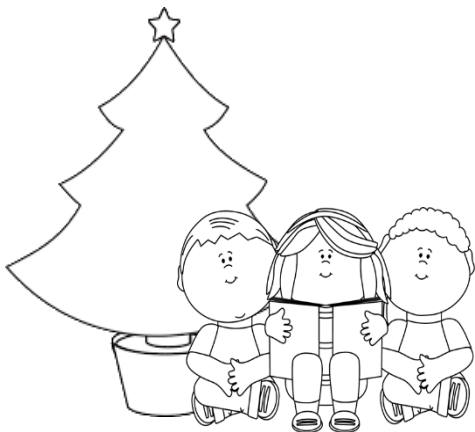
B: No, they \_\_\_\_\_. (請簡答)

4. A: I can go out with Jack, \_\_\_\_\_ I?

B: No, \_\_\_\_\_. (請詳答)

5. A: We won't go to the market later(晚點), \_\_\_\_\_?

B: Yes, \_\_\_\_\_. (請詳答)



## 四、翻譯題

1. 我今晚必須打電話給我的祖父母，不是嗎？

---

2. 有著大鼻子的男孩是我兒子。

---

3. 公車上有許多學生，不是嗎？

---

4. 你會寫關於你的媽媽的事情，不是嗎？

---

5. May 沒有帶錢在身上。

---

6. 他可以讀這本書，不是嗎？

---

7. 我弟弟沒有做作業就去睡了。

---

8. 那隻鳥不是你的寵物，對吧？

---

9. 沒有人在那間教室，是嗎？

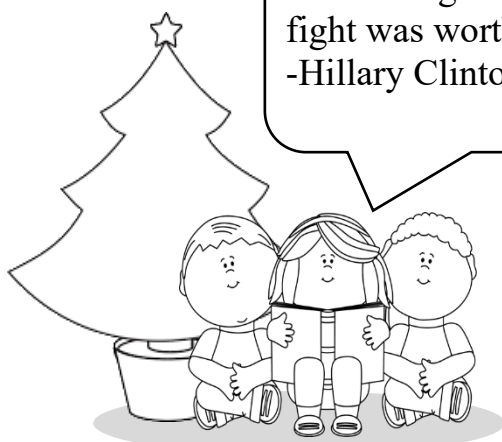
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10. 你從不搭計程車，是嗎？

---



NOTE 



We can't give up trying. The  
fight was worth it.  
-Hillary Clinton

## II-2 形容詞比較級 + 最高級



### 學習情報站

※必備文法概念：

Topic ① 形容詞比較級及最高級

- ★ 形容詞的三級變化
- ★ 形容詞「原級」的句型
- ★ 形容詞「比較級」的句型
- ★ 形容詞「最高級」的句型

※擴充文法概念：

Topic ① 不定代名詞 one / another / the other / the others / some / others 的用法

- ★ 有特定範圍
- ★ 無特定範圍

Topic ② 不定代名詞 one / ones

- ★ one
- ★ ones

Topic ③ 不定代名詞 each / any

- ★ each
- ★ any

Topic ④ 所有代名詞與反身代名詞

- ★ 所有代名詞的形成、句型及用法
- ★ 反身代名詞的形成、句型及用法

Topic ⑤ 無生命所有格

- ★ 無生命所有格的表達方式



單字進度：Boyo Fun English 800 Words L18~L20



### 閱讀特快車

### Buying a watch

Next Wednesday is Father's Day. Kathy's father has a watch and it is old. She wants to give him a new one, <sup>①</sup>so she would like to go to the department store. But Kathy is lost on her way to the nearest department store. Now she is talking to a police officer.

Kathy : Excuse me, sir. Could you please tell me how to go to the department store?

The police officer : Of course. Walk straight for two blocks and then <sup>②</sup>turn right. It's on your right-hand side.

Kathy : Ok, I got it. Thank you very much, sir. You are the best police officer.

The police officer : You're welcome.



文章單字：so 所以；on someone's way to...在去...的路上；excuse me 不好意思；

tell 告訴；turn right 向右轉；side 旁邊

 文章說明：

① so 用法 ⇒ 對等連接詞，表示因果關係。

例 1：It's raining now, so I don't want to go out.

(因為現在下雨，所以我不想外出。)

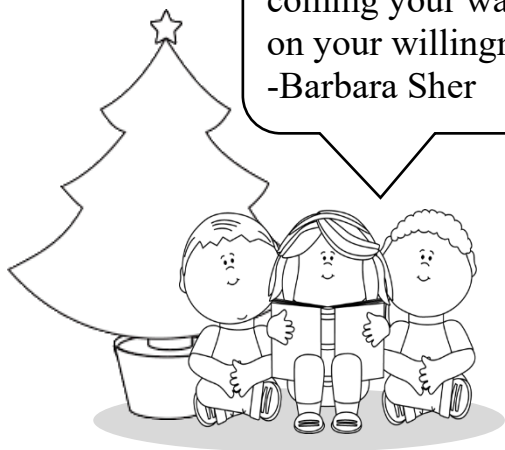
② turn right 用法 = take a right turn

★ 前頁提及的 Father's Day，子女們總會在這天表達對父親的感謝。現今的節日不算少，然而，大家知道如何用英文表達各種節日嗎？下面就介紹一些大家比較常聽到的英文節日：

New Year's Day 新年；Chinese / Lunar New Year 農曆新年；Valentine's Day 情人節；Tomb Sweeping Day 清明節；Mother's Day 母親節；Dragon Boat Festival 端午節；Moon Festival / Mid-Autumn Festival 中秋節；Teacher's Day 教師節

NOTE 

The amount of good luck coming your way depends on your willingness to act.  
-Barbara Sher







### Topic 1 形容詞比較級及最高級

日常生活裡，我們常會對人或事物進行比較，比方說 A 比 B 便宜、A 是最便宜的。而這些如何用英文表示呢？且看以下介紹。

#### 一、形容詞的三級變化

形容詞的三級即是原級、比較級與最高級。其中原級就是形容詞原本的樣貌，而比較級與最高級是經由形容詞原級「規則」或「不規則」變化而來，接下來就讓我們來看看此變化。

##### 1. 形容詞比較級的形成方式：

規則	範例
(1) 在後面加上「er」	small → smaller、fast → faster
(2) 字尾為“子音 + y”時，則「去掉 y，再加 ier」	dirty → dirtier、happy → happier yummy → yummi <b>er</b> 、pretty → pretti <b>er</b>
(3) 字尾已有“e”時，則「只加 r」	brave → braver、nice → nicer true → truer、cute → cuter
(4) 單音節形容詞字尾是“子音 + 短母音 + 子音”(即「子母子」排列)時，則要「重複字尾，再加 er」	big → bigger、hot → hotter slim → slimmer、sad → sadder
(5) <u>三個音節以上</u> (包含三個) 的形容詞，在前面加 more，即「more + 形容詞」	comfortable → <b>more</b> comfortable expensive → <b>more</b> expensive delicious → <b>more</b> delicious difficult → <b>more</b> difficult
(6) 不規則變化，無規律性	good → <b>better</b> 、well → <b>better</b> bad → <b>worse</b> 、little → <b>less</b> many → <b>more</b> 、much → <b>more</b>

## 2. 形容詞最高級的形成方式：

規則	範例
(1) 在後面加上「est」	small → smallest、fast → fastest
(2) 字尾為“子音 + y”時，則「去掉 y，再加 iest」	dirty → dirtiest、happy → happiest yummy → yummiest、pretty → prettiest
(3) 字尾已有“e”時，則「只加 st」	brave → bravest、nice → nicest true → truest、cute → cutest
(4) 單音節形容詞字尾是“子音 + 短母音 + 子音”(即「子母子」排列)時，則要「重複字尾，再加 est」	big → biggest、hot → hottest slim → slimmest、sad → saddest
(5) 三個音節以上(包含三個)的形容詞，在前面加 most，即「most + 形容詞」	comfortable → most comfortable expensive → most expensive delicious → most delicious difficult → most difficult
(6) 不規則變化，無規律性	good → best、well → best bad → worst、little → least many → most、much → most



### 隨堂小練習

※填充題(寫出下列形容詞的比較級與最高級)

	比較級	最高級
1. long	_____	_____
2. easy	_____	_____
3. hot	_____	_____
4. <u>safe</u> (安全的)	_____	_____
5. interesting	_____	_____

## 二、形容詞「原級」的句型

以下句型用於二個人、事或物進行比較後，其結果不分上下。

**A + be 動詞 + as / so + 形容詞原級 + as + B + (be 動詞).**(A 和 B 一樣…)

例 1：I am as tall as he (is). (我跟他一樣高。)

例 2：This tape is as cheap as that tape (is). (這捲膠帶跟那捲膠帶一樣便宜。)

例 3：That guava is so heavy as this papaya (is). (那個芭樂跟這個木瓜一樣重。)

⇒ 第二個 as 後面應使用「主格」，但在非正式的用法中，也可使用「受格」。



### 隨堂小練習

#### ※選擇題

- (     ) 1. She \_\_\_\_\_ as tired as me.  
(A) is (B) are (C) does (D) do
- (     ) 2. This flower is as \_\_\_\_\_ as that flower.  
(A) good (B) best (C) better (D) well

#### ※翻譯題

1. 那個披薩跟這個蛋糕一樣大。
- \_\_\_\_\_

## 三、形容詞「比較級」的句型

1. 以下句型用於二個人、事或物進行比較後，其結果可分出上下。

**A + be 動詞 + 形容詞比較級 + than + B + (be 動詞).** (A 比 B 更…)

例 1：Jim is taller than I (am). (Jim 比我高。)

例 2：Kelly is more beautiful than May (is). (Kelly 比 May 漂亮。)

例 3：This watermelon is bigger than that watermelon (is).

(這顆西瓜比那顆西瓜大。)

⇒ than 後面可用「主格」，也可用「受格」。

2. 另有運用「比較級 and 比較級」的句型，中文意思是「…越來越…；…漸漸地…」。

主詞 + 動詞 + 比較級 + and + 比較級…

例 1：His dog is getting bigger and bigger. (他的狗越來越大了。)

例 2：We are getting more and more news. (我們收到越來越多的新聞。)

3. 有時為了加強語氣，可在比較級前加上 much, a lot, even, a little 等。

例 1：This flower is much more beautiful than that flower (is). (這朵花比那朵花漂亮多了。)

例 2：This machine is even bigger than a station (is). (這機器甚至比車站還大。)

例 3：Kathy is a little younger than Bob (is). (Kathy 比 Bob 年輕一些。)



## 隨堂小練習

### ※選擇題

- ( ) 1. Cindy is \_\_\_\_\_ than Sally.  
(A) heavy (B) heavier (C) very heavy (D) much heavy
- ( ) 2. Your car is \_\_\_\_\_ than my car.  
(A) the expensive (B) expensiver  
(C) expensive (D) more expensive
- ( ) 3. Today is \_\_\_\_\_ than yesterday.  
(A) cool (B) much cooler  
(C) much more cooler (D) most cooler

### ※翻譯題

1. 這房子越來越貴。
- \_\_\_\_\_

#### 四、形容詞「最高級」的句型

以下句型用於三個以上人、事或物的比較，表達「…中最…」。

**A + be 動詞 + the + 形容詞最高級 + (in / on / at... / ... + 群體) (A 是最...)**

例 1：Dr. Chang is the proudest in our school.

(張博士是我們學校裡最驕傲的一個。)

例 2：Kelly is the most beautiful among these girls.

(Kelly 是這些女孩中最漂亮的。)

例 3：This car is the biggest.

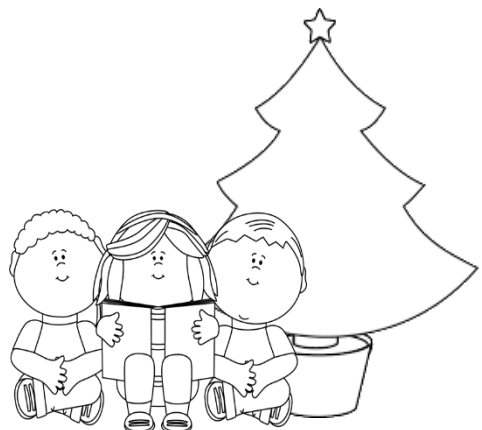
(這輛車是最大的。)



#### 隨堂小練習

##### ※選擇題

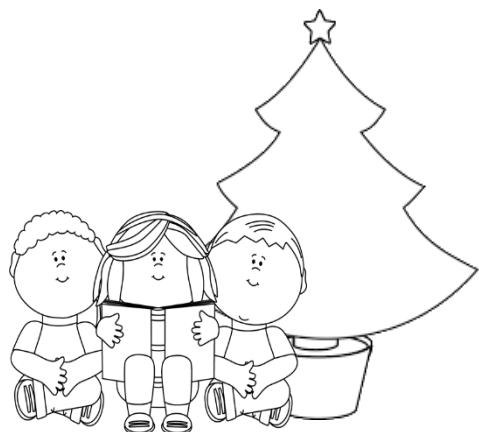
- (     ) 1. Mike is \_\_\_\_\_ in this house.  
 (A) taller (B) tallest (C) the tallest (D) tall
- (     ) 2. My car is \_\_\_\_\_ of the three cars.  
 (A) worse (B) bad (C) the worst (D) badder



### 一、單選題

- ( ) 1. My mother is \_\_\_\_\_ than your mother.  
(A) happy (B) happier (C) happier (D) more happy
- ( ) 2. Her book is \_\_\_\_\_ among (在...中) these books.  
(A) dirtyest (B) the dirtiest (C) dirtiest (D) the dirtyest
- ( ) 3. Tom is \_\_\_\_\_ in our class.  
(A) older (B) old (C) oldest (D) the oldest
- ( ) 4. His dog is as \_\_\_\_\_ as my cat.  
(A) small (B) smaller (C) smallest (D) the smallest
- ( ) 5. This bicycle is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) lightest (B) the lightest (C) the lighter (D) more light (輕的)
- ( ) 6. Our aunt is so \_\_\_\_\_ as that singer.  
(A) slimmer (B) slimer (C) slim (D) slimmest
- ( ) 7. Linda's house is \_\_\_\_\_ than your house.  
(A) biggest (B) bigger (C) big (D) bigger
- ( ) 8. This pencil is \_\_\_\_\_ in my pencil box.  
(A) the longest (B) long (C) longer (D) longest
- ( ) 9. Her bag is so \_\_\_\_\_ as my bag.  
(A) red (B) reder (C) redder (D) the red
- ( ) 10. I'm \_\_\_\_\_ than you.  
(A) sad (B) sadder (C) sader (D) more sad
- ( ) 11. Tina is as \_\_\_\_\_ as my daughter.  
(A) the tallest (B) taller (C) tall (D) tallest
- ( ) 12. This candy is \_\_\_\_\_ in these candies.  
(A) sweeter (B) sweet (甜的) (C) sweetest (D) the sweetest

- ( ) 13. Your teacher is \_\_\_\_\_ than his teacher.  
(A) nicer (B) nice (C) niceer (D) more (更) nice
- ( ) 14. That cake is \_\_\_\_\_ in her store.  
(A) cheaper (B) the cheapest (C) cheapest (D) cheap
- ( ) 15. This car is \_\_\_\_\_ than that car.  
(A) good (B) better (C) gooder (D) best
- ( ) 16. Her room is \_\_\_\_\_ in our house.  
(A) hotter (B) hottest (C) the hottest (D) hot
- ( ) 17. His son is so \_\_\_\_\_ as my brother.  
(A) the shorter (B) the short (C) shorter (D) short
- ( ) 18. That apple is \_\_\_\_\_ than this apple.  
(A) bader (B) bad (C) worse (D) worst
- ( ) 19. Their room is as \_\_\_\_\_ as our room.  
(A) clean (B) more clean (C) cleaner (D) cleanest
- ( ) 20. Her father is \_\_\_\_\_ in those men.  
(A) brave (勇敢的) (B) the bravest (C) bravest (D) braver



# English Grammar

## 二、句子重組

1. than / That / is / car / faster / . / bus / my

---

2. newest / game / . / is / This / the / computer

---

3. sister / My / actress / . / is / as / as / beautiful / that

---

4. book / interesting / is / more / his / . / Her / than / book

---

5. is / the / most / store / . / expensive / That / in / shirt / that

---

## 三、翻譯題

1. Amy is the slowest in her class.

---

2. Her uncle is as young as my father.

---

3. His students are cuter than your students.

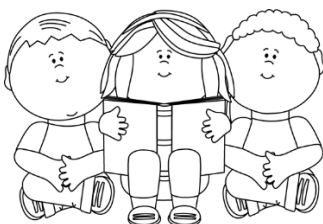
---

4. That boy is the heaviest in his class.

---

5. That movie is more boring than this movie.

---





## 一、單選題

- ( ) 1. Is this \_\_\_\_\_ among these questions?  
(A) a easy (B) a easier (C) the easiest (D) the easier
- ( ) 2. This bird is as \_\_\_\_\_ as that bird.  
(A) dirtier (B) dirty (C) dirtiest (D) dirtyer
- ( ) 3. Summer is \_\_\_\_\_ season.  
(A) the hottest (B) hottest (C) hot (D) hotter
- ( ) 4. This cake is so \_\_\_\_\_ as that cake.  
(A) most sweet (B) sweetest (C) sweet (D) sweeter
- ( ) 5. This ball is \_\_\_\_\_ than that ball.  
(A) big (B) bigger (C) biger (D) more big
- ( ) 6. This shirt is \_\_\_\_\_ in her wardrobe (衣櫃).  
(A) the newest (B) newest (C) newer (D) most newest
- ( ) 7. You are \_\_\_\_\_ in the class.  
(A) the good (B) the better (C) the well (D) the best
- ( ) 8. Your desk is \_\_\_\_\_ than her desk.  
(A) smallest (B) small (C) smaller (D) more small
- ( ) 9. This nurse is as \_\_\_\_\_ as that nurse.  
(A) slow (B) slower (C) slowest (D) more slower
- ( ) 10. She was \_\_\_\_\_ girl in the class.  
(A) most cute (B) cuter (C) cutest (D) the cutest
- ( ) 11. Is your sister \_\_\_\_\_ in the class?  
(A) slimmer (B) slim (C) the slimmest (D) slimmest
- ( ) 12. I'm so \_\_\_\_\_ as my mother.  
(A) happiest (B) happy (C) happier (D) most happy

# English Grammar

- ( ) 13. His English is a lot \_\_\_\_\_ than his math.  
(A) best (B) more better (C) better (D) good
- ( ) 14. This chair is even \_\_\_\_\_ than that chair.  
(A) bader (B) worse (C) bad (D) worst
- ( ) 15. Her book is so \_\_\_\_\_ as your book.  
(A) heavy ( 重的 ) (B) heavier (C) heaviest (D) most heaviest
- ( ) 16. The old man looks \_\_\_\_\_ than my granddaughter ( 孫女 ) .  
(A) happy (B) happily (C) happier (D) the happies
- ( ) 17. Young children really grow ( 成長 ) fast. One my children is already \_\_\_\_\_ than I am.  
(A) tall (B) taller (C) tallest (D) the tallest < 改編自基測 91-2 >
- ( ) 18. The road ends here; it won't go any \_\_\_\_\_. Shouldn't we turn back?  
(A) far( 遠的 ) (B) farther (C) farrer (D) farthest< 改編自會考 103 >
- ( ) 19. My daughter is much \_\_\_\_\_ now.  
(A) tall (B) taller (C) more tall (D) tallest < 改編自基測 100-1 >
- ( ) 20. We have to study and we need a \_\_\_\_\_ place.  
(A) cleaner (B) quieter (C) safer (D) smaller < 改編自基測 99-1 >

## 二、改錯

- ( ) 1. I am as sadder as she.
- ( ) 2. She is the nicer teacher in this school.
- ( ) 3. This guitar is even heavy ( 重的 ) than that chair.
- ( ) 4. This fish is the expensive in this store.
- ( ) 5. My pencil is getting short and shorter.
- ( ) 6. Tom is tall than his father.
- ( ) 7. This book is old than that book.
- ( ) 8. Tina is so fast so her mother.
- ( ) 9. My brother is youngest than her son.

( ) 10. That boy is the dirtier in his class.

### 三、句子重組

1. room / is / . / coolest / the / This

---

2. beautiful / the / Linda / is / . / most / in / her / class

---

3. I / sad / as / as / he / . / am

---

4. is / more / baseball / expensive / . / basketball / This / than / that

---

5. faster / nurse / . / than / doctor / is / That / this

---

### 四、翻譯題

1. His dream is more interesting than my dream.

---

2. This shirt is the lightest in this store.

---

3. Is that teacher the best?

---

4. 那隻貓甚至比這隻狗勇敢。

---

5. 這本書和那張桌子一樣大。

---

### 一、填空

1. My house is \_\_\_\_\_ (big) than your house.
2. They are so \_\_\_\_\_ (happy) as we.
3. His English is \_\_\_\_\_ (bad) than my English.
4. That is \_\_\_\_\_ (new) car in that store.
5. Your bag is \_\_\_\_\_ (small) than her bag.
6. You are \_\_\_\_\_ (old) than I.
7. Her sister is \_\_\_\_\_ (slim) in those girls.
8. Today is as \_\_\_\_\_ (hot) as yesterday.
9. This room is \_\_\_\_\_ (comfortable 舒適的) in this house.
10. This book is \_\_\_\_\_ (good) than that book.

### 二、對話填空

1. A: Is your sister the cutest in her class?  
B: Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ . (請詳答)
2. A: Do you like this movie or that movie?  
B: I like this movie. It is \_\_\_\_\_ that movie. (比那部電影有趣)
3. A: How do you like this computer game?  
B: I don't like it at all. It's \_\_\_\_\_ that computer game. (比那個電腦遊戲無聊)
4. A: Which book do you like?  
B: I like this one. It is \_\_\_\_\_ . (最好的)
5. A: Are you taller than Selina?  
B: No, I \_\_\_\_\_ she. (一樣高)

## 三、翻譯題

1. 你爸爸和你一樣慢。

---

2. 我們老師的書是所有書裡最有趣的。

---

3. 這枝筆比那枝鉛筆輕嗎？

---

4. 我們獲得越來越多禮物了。

---

5. Mary 是所有女孩裡最漂亮的嗎？

---

6. 這輛車比那輛車便宜。

---

7. 今天是這週裡最涼的。

---

8. 我哥哥的房間和我的房間一樣乾淨。

---

9. 他的牛奶比她的牛奶甜 (sweet) 多了。

---

10. Tina 的紙和我的紙一樣藍。


---



# English Grammar

## 四、短文中翻英

我的阿姨以前喝可樂而且沒運動。她那時越來越胖。她減重與跑步。她現在越來越漂亮而且越來越苗條了，她跟 Jolin 一樣苗條，她是我所有阿姨中最漂亮的。

 單字：減重 lose weight；苗條 slim

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## 五、閱讀

I have three students. Tom is the tallest. He plays basketball and he is Michael Jordan's fan. Ben likes hamburgers and he doesn't like sports. He is heavier than Tom. Jill is a smart girl. She's lighter than Tom and she reads more books than boys.


 單字：Michael Jordan 麥可·喬丹；hope 希望；light 輕的

- (     ) 1. Which student reads the most?  
(A) Jill. (B) Ben. (C) Tom. (D) We don't know.
- (     ) 2. Is Ben good at basketball?  
(A) Yes. (B) No. (C) We don't know.
- (     ) 3. Who is the heaviest student?  
(A) Tom. (B) Ben. (C) Jill. (D) We don't know.

## 一、短文英翻中與選擇

## 1. 短文英翻中

I am looking for apartments, and I find two. The first is closer to my work. It is newer, cleaner and the rooms are brighter. However, it is more expensive. The second is older. It is cheaper and the rooms are larger. The neighborhood is more interesting there, but it is farther from my work than the first.

 單字：apartment 公寓；bright 明亮的；however 然而；large 大的；neighborhood 鄰居

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## 2. 短文選擇

- (     ) 1. Which one has bigger rooms?  
 (A) The first one. (B) The second one. (C) We don't know.
- (     ) 2. The author (作者) doesn't have much money. Which one is better?  
 (A) The first one. (B) The second one. (C) They are the same.
- (     ) 3. The second apartment costs \$500/month. Which price might be the first apartment's price?  
 (A) \$500. (B) \$499. (C) \$800. (D) We don't know.

# English Grammar

## 二、克漏字選擇

Yesterday my brother and I saw a football game. The day was much 1. than the week before. We arrived a little 2. than usual. We were excited and we loved the teams. The teams were the Eagles and the Hawks.

Eagles was 3. than the other team. They were faster, stronger, and smarter 4. the Hawks. They also played a lot 5. than the Hawks. They 6. by 15 points.

 單字：football 足球；usual 通常；excited 興奮的；eagle 鷹；hawk 鷹；point 點數

- ( ) 1. (A) cool (B) warm (C) hot (D) colder
- ( ) 2. (A) early (B) late (C) later (D) earlier
- ( ) 3. (A) good (B) gooder (C) better (D) fine
- ( ) 4. (A) to (B) from (C) than (D) with
- ( ) 5. (A) bad (B) worse (C) good (D) better
- ( ) 6. (A) win (B) wined (C) won (D) wins







### Topic 1 不定代名詞 one/another/the other/the others/some/others 的用法

不定代名詞除了能兩兩一組搭配外，也能單獨表示。那麼，它們是如何搭配的呢？且看以下說明。

#### 一、有特定範圍

以下四個用法中，由於人或物有特定的範圍或有固定的總數，因此 other 或 others 的前面需要加上 **the** 來表示有所限定。

##### 1. one..., another..., the other... 的用法：

中文意思是「一個…，一個…，另一個…」，用於人或物的總數只有三個的時候。

例 1：I brought three cars; one is white, another is red and the other is brown.

（我帶來三輛車；一輛是白色的，一輛是紅色的，另一輛是咖啡色。）

例 2：She has three pens; one is blue, another is red and the other is black.

（她有三枝筆；一枝是藍色的，一枝是紅色的，另一枝是黑色的。）

##### 2. one...the other... 的用法：

中文意思是「一個…，另一個…」，用於人或物的總數只有二個的時候。

例 1：I have two sisters; one is nine and the other is eleven.

（我有二個姊妹；一個 9 歲，另一個 11 歲。）

例 2：She has two pencils; one is short and the other is long.

（她有二枝鉛筆；一枝是短的，另一枝是長的。）

##### 3. one...the others... 的用法：

中文意思是「一個…，其他的…」，用於人或物的總數有三個以上的時候，又或是有一個特定範圍的人或物。

例 1：She has three books; one is English, and the others are Chinese.

（她有三本書；一本是英文，其他的是中文。）

例 2：One of my students is from Japan, and the others are from America.

（我的學生中有一個來自日本，其他的來自美國。）

## 4. some... the others...的用法：

中文意思是「一些…，其他的…」，用於有一個特定範圍的人或物。

例 1：Some of my stamps are red, and the others are blue.

(我的印章中有一些是紅色的，其他的是藍色的。)

例 2：Some of the railways are to Taipei, and the others are not.

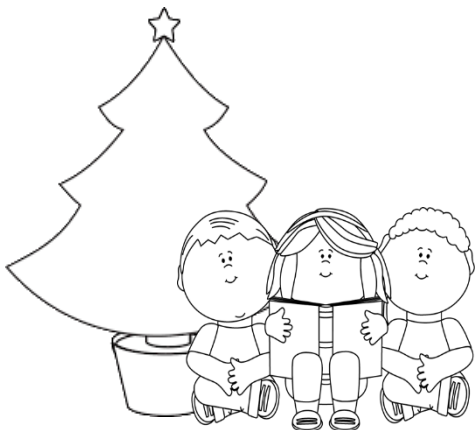
(有些鐵路通往台北，其他的不是。)



### 隨堂小練習

#### ※選擇題

- ( ) 1. He has two brothers. One is a doctor and \_\_\_\_\_ is a teacher.  
(A) other (B) another (C) the others (D) the other
- ( ) 2. Some of them are my friends, and \_\_\_\_\_ are not.  
(A) another (B) the others (C) other (D) some
- ( ) 3. May has three books. One is Spanish, \_\_\_\_\_ is English and the other is Chinese.  
(A) other (B) another (C) the others (D) some



## 二、無特定範圍

### 1. another 的用法：

中文意思是「任何另外一個」，是單數不定代名詞，用於人或物沒有特定範圍的單數。

例 1：I don't like this lemon. Please show me another.

（我不喜歡這顆檸檬。請讓我看另一顆。）

例 2：Jane doesn't like this video. I will show her another.

（Jane 不喜歡這部影片。我會給她看另一部。）

### 2. others 的用法：

中文意思是「任何其他人或物」，是複數不定代名詞，用於人或物沒有特定範圍的複數。

例 1：I don't like this blanket. Please show me others.

（我不喜歡這條毯子。請讓我看其他的。）

例 2：Jane doesn't like this recorder. I will show her others.

（Jane 不喜歡這台錄音機。我會讓她看其他的。）

### 3. some...others...的用法：

中文意思是「有些...，另一些...」，用於人或物沒有特定範圍，又或不知總數的時候。

例 1：People have different hobbies. Some listen to music, and others watch TV.

（人們有不同的嗜好。有些人聽音樂，而另一些人看電視。）

⇒ 由於不知是那些人，因此要使用無特定範圍的表示方式。

例 2：There are many pens. Some are red, and others are blue.

（有很多筆。有些是紅色的，而另一些是藍色的。）

⇒ 由於不知究竟有多少枝筆，因此要使用無特定範圍的表示方式。



## 4. some...; others...; still others...的用法：

中文意思是「有些…，有些…，更有些…」，用於人或物沒有特定範圍，又或不知總數的時候。

例 1：People have different hobbies. Some listen to music; others watch TV; still others see movies.

(人們有不同的嗜好。有些人聽音樂，有些人看電視，更有些人看電影。)

例 2：Many people attend the conference. Some are professors; others are students; still others are parents.

(許多人出席這個會議。有些是教授，有些是學生，更有些人是父母親。)

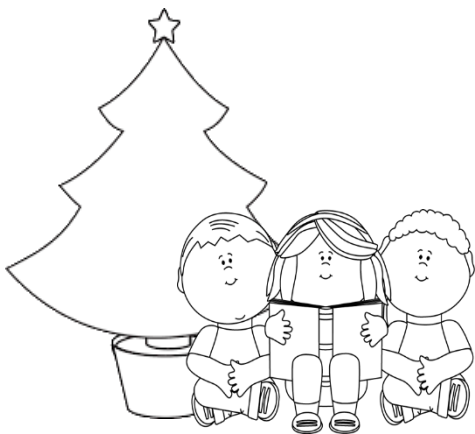
⇒ 由於不知是那些人，因此要使用無特定範圍的表示方式。



### 隨堂小練習

#### ※選擇題

- ( ) 1. Jane doesn't like this skirt. She would like to see \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) another (B) the other (C) other (D) the others
- ( ) 2. There are many people in the world. \_\_\_\_\_ are poor, and others are rich.  
(A) Some (B) Other (C) Another (D) The others





## Topic 2 不定代名詞 one/ones

### 一、不定代名詞 one

one 當代名詞時代替的是單數可數名詞，它的用途如下：

#### 1. 用來替代「無指定」的對象

例 1：She has two pencils; one is short and the other is long.

(她有二枝鉛筆；一枝是短的，一枝是長的。)

#### 2. 用來替代前面說過的人或事物以避免重複

例 1：This skirt is too small. Please give me a larger one.

(這件裙子太小。請給我一件大一些的。) ⇒ 此處的 one = skirt

例 2：That book is boring. Please give me an interesting one.

(那本書無趣。請給我一本有趣的。) ⇒ 此處的 one = book



### 隨堂小練習

#### ※選擇題

- ( ) 1. This computer game is so boring. I want an exciting \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) another (B) the other (C) one (D) ones
- ( ) 2. There are two books on the desk. \_\_\_\_\_ is English and the other is Chinese.  
(A) Another (B) One (C) Other (D) The other



## 二、不定代名詞 ones

ones 是 one 的複數形態，用來代替複數可數名詞，它的用途如下：

### 1. 用來替代前面說過的人或事物以避免重複

例 1：These skirts are too small. Please give me some larger ones.

(這些裙子太小。請給我一些大一點的。) ⇒ 此處的 ones = skirts

例 2：We don't have new books. We only have old ones.

(我們沒有新書。我們只有舊的。) ⇒ 此處的 ones = books



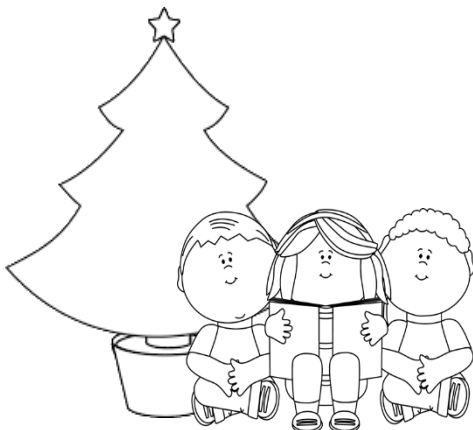
### 隨堂小練習

#### ※選擇題

- (     ) 1. These jackets are too big. Please (請) show me some smaller \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) ones (B) one (C) others (D) the others

#### ※翻譯題

1. My sister likes dolls. I would like to buy ones for her.
- \_\_\_\_\_





### Topic 3 不定代名詞 each/any

#### 一、不定代名詞 each

不定代名詞 each 是「每個、每一」之意，用於二個或二個以上的人或事物，表示每一個人或每一事物的個別情況。

例 1：Each cleans his own garbage. (每個人都清理自己的垃圾。)

⇒ each 表示的是沒有特定的人之中，每一個人的單一情況，是單數，動詞需以三單的形式呈現，因此 clean 加上 s。

例 2：Each of the girls spends \$10. (每一個女孩都花了 10 元。)

⇒ each 表示的是每一人的單一情況，是單數，雖然句子中有 girls 這個字，但真正的主詞是 each 這個代名詞，因此動詞是用單數的動詞 spends。

#### 1. 補充說明 each / every 的不同：

(1) each 可以是代名詞，也可以是形容詞，而 every 就只有形容詞的功能。二者當形容詞時，後面要接單數名詞及單數動詞。

例 1：Each cleans his own room. (每個人都清理自己的房間。)

例 1：Each / Every boy changes clothes. (每個男孩都換了衣服。)

(2) each 用於二個或二個以上之中的每一個，表示個別的情況，是指各個獨立的每一個。

例 1：Each boy changes clothes. (每個男孩都換了衣服。)

(3) every 只能用於三個或三個以上之中的每一個，不能用於二個之中的每一個，表示整體、全部的情況，是指任何一個，涵蓋了每一個，沒有一個例外的意義，所以有時在句中會翻譯成「所有的」。

例 1：Every boy changes clothes. (所有男孩都換了衣服。)

(4) every 可與 not 連用，形成部分否定，即「not every...」或「every...not...」，但後者現在較不常見，every 與 not 連用的中文意思是「並非每一個；有些是，而有些不是」。然而，each 沒有這種句法。

例 1：Not every student studies hard. (並非每一個學生都用功讀書。)

⇒ not 置於句首的否定句，不須有助動詞 does，且此時動詞要用三單動詞。

例 2：Every student does not study hard. (並非每一個學生都用功讀書。)

⇒ not 置於句中的否定句，前面要有助動詞 does，且此時動詞要用原形動詞。此句型現在較不常見。



## 隨堂小練習

### ※選擇題

- ( ) 1. \_\_\_\_\_ of the boys gets a ball.  
(A) Other (B) Every (C) Each (D) Others
- ( ) 2. \_\_\_\_\_ boy likes basketball.  
(A) Not (B) Not every (C) Not each (D) None

## 二、不定代名詞 any

不定代名詞 any 是「任一、任何」之意，用於三個以上的人或事物，代替名詞（不論是可數名詞或是不可數名詞），以避免重複。其基本句型如下：

### 1. Any + of + the / these / those / 所有格 + 複數可數名詞 + 單數動詞

例 1：Any of my novels is interesting.（任何一本我的小說都很有趣。）

⇒ any of 後面的名詞如果是可數的，一定要用複數，而且前面要加所有格或 the/these/those。而 any 表示的是任一個，為單數，因此後面的動詞需用單數主詞所使用的動詞。

### 2. Any + of + 單/複數代名詞 + 單數動詞

例 1：We cannot waste water. Any of it is precious.（我們不能浪費水。它的任何一滴都是珍貴的。）

例 2：Any of us speaks English.（我們任何一個都說英文。）

⇒ any of 後面可接代名詞，且要使用受格。

### 3. Any + of + the / 所有格 + 不可數名詞 + 單數動詞

例 1：Any of the water is precious.（水的任何一滴都是珍貴的。）



## 隨堂小練習

### ※選擇題

- ( ) 1. Any of the movies \_\_\_\_\_ exciting.  
(A) is (B) be (C) are (D) being

### ※翻譯題

1. 任何一件我媽的衣服都很漂亮。
- \_\_\_\_\_





## Topic 4 所有代名詞與反身代名詞

### 一、所有代名詞的形成、句型及用法

人稱	所有代名詞	人稱	所有代名詞
第一人稱單數	mine (我的…)	第一人稱複數	ours (我們的…)
第二人稱單數	yours (你的…)	第二人稱複數	yours (你們的…)
第三人稱單數	his (他的…)	第三人稱複數	theirs (他們的…)
	hers (她的…)		
	its (它的…)		

#### 1. 所有格 + 名詞 = 所有代名詞

例 1：your car = yours (你的車)

his book = his (他的書)

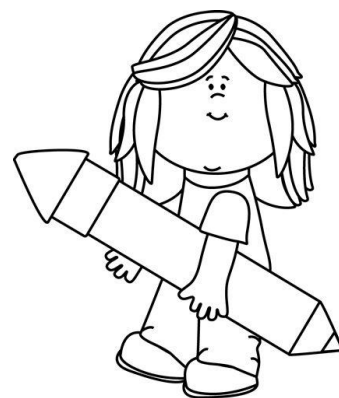
their house = theirs (他們的房子)

#### 2. 所有代名詞代替前面已經出現過的名詞，避免重複

例 1：This is my pen, not his pen. = This is my pen, not his. (這是我的筆，不是他的筆。)

例 2：Your car is new, but my car is old. = Your car is new, but mine is old. (你的車是新的，但我的車是舊的。)

例 3：My books are new, but your books are old. = My books are new, but yours are old. (我的書是新的，但你的書是舊的。)



# English Grammar

★ 補充說明雙重所有格(名詞 + of + 所有代名詞)的用法：所有格不可與 a、an、the、this、that 連用，所以當某句子的表達是需要所有格與 a、an、the、this、that 搭配時，就會使用雙重所有格，而所有代名詞是雙重所有格的組成要素之一。

例 1：May is my a good student.(×)

May is a good student of mine.(o) (May 是我的一個好學生。)

例 2：Jim is her a new friend.(×)

Jim is a new friend of hers.(o) (Jim 是一位她的新朋友。)



## 隨堂小練習

### ※選擇題

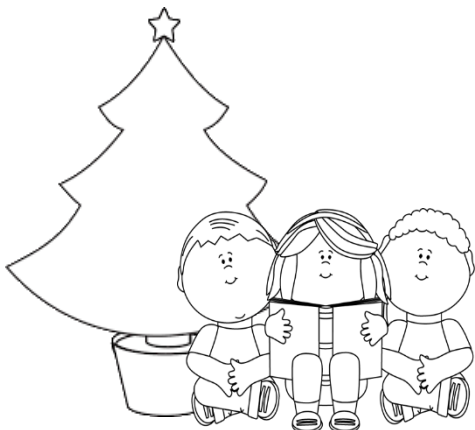
( ) 1. This is your car, not \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) our (B) we (C) ours (D) us

### ※翻譯題

1. 這隻貓好可愛，牠是你的嗎？

\_\_\_\_\_



## 二、反身代名詞的形成、句型及用法

人稱	反身代名詞	人稱	反身代名詞
第一人稱單數	myself (我自己)	第一人稱複數	ourselves (我們自己)
第二人稱單數	yourself (你自己)	第二人稱複數	yourselves (你們自己)
第三人稱單數	himself (他自己)	第三人稱複數	themselves (他們自己)
	herself (她自己)		
	itself (它自己)		

1. 反身代名詞當副詞：by + 反身代名詞，表示「靠自己或單獨做某事」，by 可省略掉。

例 1：I cooked dinner (by) myself yesterday. (我昨天自己煮晚餐。)

例 2：She goes to school (by) herself every day. (她每天自己去上學。)

2. 反身代名詞當受詞：受詞與主詞相同時，則使用反身代名詞。

例 1：This dog is looking at itself in the mirror. (這隻狗正看著鏡中的自己。)

例 2：The little girl is talking to herself. (這個小女孩正在跟自己說話。)

例 3：These old men take care of themselves. (這些老人家自己照顧自己。)



## 隨堂小練習

## ※選擇題

( ) 1. Mark made this cake \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) himself (B) heself (C) hissself (D) him

( ) 2. The girl hurt \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday.

(A) her (B) herself (C) she (D) hers



## Topic 5 無生命所有格

一般來說，有生命的名詞其所有格表示方式為：「名詞's」或「名詞 s'」，例如：Jane's pen (Jane 的筆)、the students' books (學生們的書)。但當名詞為無生命時，例如：房間的書桌，香水的味道…等等，這些無生命名詞的所有格寫法不同於有生命名詞所有格的寫法。

### 一、無生命所有格的表達方式

#### 1. the + 所有物 + of + the + 無生命名詞

例 1：the door of the room (這房間的門)

例 2：the color of the picture (這幅圖的顏色)

例 3：the smell of the perfume (這香水的味道)

⇒ 會在所有物及無生命名詞的前面加上 the，原因在於有特定的對象，比方說 the door of the room (這房間的門)，所指即是這個房間的這扇門，非別的房間的門。

2. 無生命所有格的語詞欲與動詞搭配以組成一個完整句子時，究竟是使用單數或是複數動詞呢？其實，單數或複數動詞的使用取決於「所有物」的單或複數，因為「所有物」是這個無生命所有格語詞的主詞。比方說，the door of the room(這房間的門)，這個語詞真正要表達的重點是「門」這個所有物，所以「門」即是主詞。而既然「門」是主詞，且又是單數，因此動詞就用單數。

例 1：The door of the room is broken. (這房間的門壞了。)

例 2：The windows of the house are broken. (這房子的窗戶都壞了。)



### 隨堂小練習

#### ※選擇題

( ) 1. The legs of the chair \_\_\_\_\_ broken.

(A) is (B) be (C) was (D) are

( ) 2. \_\_\_\_\_ of the room is big.

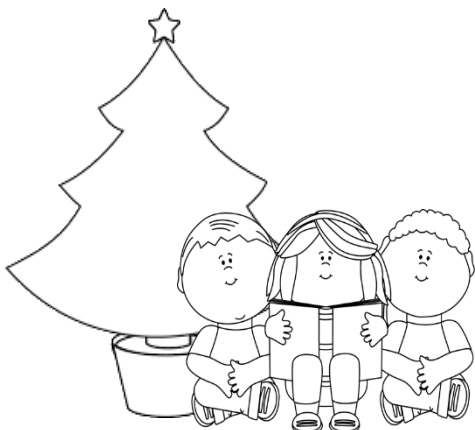
(A) The window (B) Windows (C) The windows (D) Window

## 一、單選題

- ( ) 1. She has three teachers; one teaches English, and \_\_\_\_\_ teach music.  
(A) the others (B) the other (C) others (D) other
- ( ) 2. Any of \_\_\_\_\_ is new.  
(A) ball (B) the balls (C) balls (D) the ball
- ( ) 3. He has two houses; one is big and \_\_\_\_\_ is small.  
(A) ones (B) another (C) other (D) the other
- ( ) 4. One of my uncles is an actor, and \_\_\_\_\_ are engineers.  
(A) another (B) others (C) the others (D) some
- ( ) 5. That is her daughter, not \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) my (B) mine (C) I (D) I's
- ( ) 6. I have three pens; one is red, \_\_\_\_\_ is black and the other is blue.  
(A) others (B) the other (C) another (D) some
- ( ) 7. Her brother didn't buy breakfast. She bought it \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) herself (B) her (C) hers (D) she
- ( ) 8. \_\_\_\_\_ of my books are English, and the others are Chinese.  
(A) Another (B) Some (C) Any (D) Each
- ( ) 9. This bicycle is too small. Please show me a bigger \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) ones (B) one (C) another (D) some
- ( ) 10. This shirt is too small. Please give me \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) other (B) some (C) another (D) ones
- ( ) 11. The cat is playing the ball \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) its (B) hisself (C) it (D) itself
- ( ) 12. I don't have long pencils. I only have short \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) ones (B) one (C) some (D) others
- ( ) 13. Each of the boys \_\_\_\_\_ cute.  
(A) does (B) are (C) is (D) do

# English Grammar

- ( ) 14. This question is too easy. Show me \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) other (B) others (C) the other (D) ones
- ( ) 15. Any of my teachers \_\_\_\_\_ nice.  
(A) doesn't (B) aren't (C) are (D) is
- ( ) 16. Some people like romantic movies (愛情片), and \_\_\_\_\_ don't like them.  
(A) some (B) others (C) another (D) the others
- ( ) 17. The window \_\_\_\_\_ the car is broken.  
(A) by (B) on (C) of (D) in
- ( ) 18. Some people exercise three times (次) a week; others exercise every day; still \_\_\_\_\_ don't exercise.  
(A) others (B) the other (C) some (D) another
- ( ) 19. The ears of the dog \_\_\_\_\_ red.  
(A) don't (B) does (C) is (D) are
- ( ) 20. She has three cats; \_\_\_\_\_ is white, another is black and the other is yellow.  
(A) ones (B) one (C) other (D) another



## 二、句子重組

1. sweet / cake / . / is / Every

---

2. not / flowers / are / mine / . / These

---

3. of / is / singer / a / us / . / Any

---

4. her / makes / bed / day / . / herself / She / every

---

5. I / two / ; / have / one / is / other / new / and / old / computers / the / is / .

---

## 三、翻譯題

1. Her car is better than mine.

---

2. He is talking to himself.

---

3. She has two novels (小說) ; one is boring and the other is interesting.

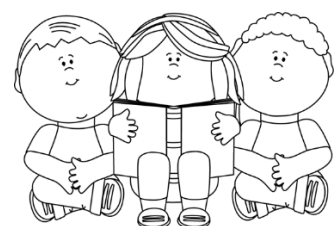
---

4. Some of them walked to school, and the others didn't.

---

5. I don't like this cell phone. Please show me another.

---



一、填空：請選出最適當的代名詞填入空格中；注意，有些字的第一個字母要改為大寫，且每題答案不重複。

one	another	the other	the others	some	others	ones	yours	herself	myself
-----	---------	-----------	------------	------	--------	------	-------	---------	--------

1. Three of my friends can swim, but \_\_\_\_\_ can't.
2. My daughter bought the piano \_\_\_\_\_.
3. He has two bags; one is green and \_\_\_\_\_ is brown (棕色) .
4. We don't have blue pens. We only have black \_\_\_\_\_.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ of their houses is in Japan (日本) .
6. This is not my coffee. It is \_\_\_\_\_.
7. My sisters have three shirts; one is small, \_\_\_\_\_ is medium (中等的) and the other is large (大的) .
8. I go to school by \_\_\_\_\_ every day.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ of them read comic books, but the others don't.
10. I don't like this toy car. Can you show me \_\_\_\_\_ ?

二、改錯

- (            ) 1. He made the cake heself.
- (            ) 2. Any of my English teacher is from America.
- (            ) 3. She has two daughters; one is cute and the others is beautiful.
- (            ) 4. Some people drink milk, and other don't.
- (            ) 5. Jim is an old friend of her.
- (            ) 6. Some of those singers isn't slim.
- (            ) 7. Each of the boys have a baseball.
- (            ) 8. We have three cars; one is red, other is gray and the other is blue.



- (            ) 9. Each have his own chair.  
 (            ) 10. Not each mother can cook well.

### 三、對話填空

1. A: Whose (誰的) bird is this?

B: \_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_. (牠是我的。)

2. A: Who is she talking to?

B: She \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_. (她正在自言自語。)

3. A: Are these your pencils?

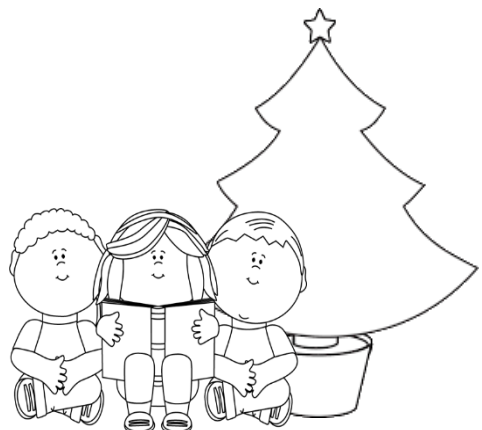
B: No, they \_\_\_\_\_. (請以「你的」詳答)

4. A: Who are those three girls?

B: \_\_\_\_\_ is my daughter, \_\_\_\_\_ is my student and \_\_\_\_\_ is their friend.

5. A: Did Amy give you pens?

B: Yes, she \_\_\_\_\_ two pens. \_\_\_\_\_ is red and \_\_\_\_\_ is black.



# English Grammar

## 四、翻譯題

1. 我有兩個好朋友；一個是年輕的，另一個是老的。

---

2. 每個人都做自己的功課 (homework)。

---

3. 他們之中有一些快樂，但是其他的悲傷。

---

4. 我們會親自見他。

---

5. 他有三個兒子；一個是老師，一個是工程師，另一個是學生。

---

6. 不是每一個人都會說英文。

---

7. 這個電腦遊戲很無聊。請給我其他的。

---

8. 有些人正在睡午覺，而另一些人正在看書。

---

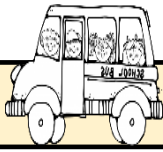
9. 那幅圖的顏色是紫色的。

---

10. 他的腳踏車便宜，但是我的很貴。

---

## II-3 副詞 ( 情態 / 時間 / 地方 / 頻率 )



### 學習情報站

※必備文法概念：

Topic 1 副詞 ( 情態 / 地方 / 時間 / 頻率 )

- ★ 副詞的形成方式
- ★ 情態副詞的用途與位置
- ★ 時間副詞的用途與位置
- ★ 頻率副詞
- ★ 副詞的功用
- ★ 地方副詞的用途與位置
- ★ 情態 / 地方 / 時間副詞的先後放置順序



單字進度：Boyo Fun English 800 Words L21~L23



### 閱讀特快車

### A new restaurant

Today is Easter, so Nick's family will celebrate it at the restaurant. The restaurant is new and near Nick's home. ①It's one mile away from their home. Nick's family really love delicious food, so they hope the food there is yummy.

Waiter : Excuse me. May I take your order now?

Nick : What do you recommend?

Waiter : Our steak is extremely great.

Nick : Ok, we would like to have six well done steaks. Do you provide any fruits?

Waiter : Of course. We have guavas, papayas, watermelon, apples, strawberries and bananas.

Nick : Please give us some watermelon, thanks.



文章單字：so 所以；celebrate 慶祝；restaurant 餐廳；mile 英里；away from 隔開…  
遠；hope 希望；excuse me 不好意思；order 點餐；recommend  
建議；extremely 非常；well done 全熟；steak 牛排；provide 提供；strawberry  
草莓



文章說明：

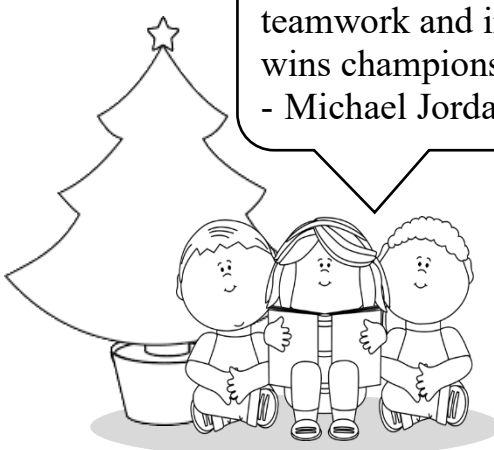
① away from 用法 ⇒ 地點 + be 動詞 + 距離 (數量) + away from + 目的地

例 1 : It is one mile away from their home. (它離他們家 1 英里遠。)

# English Grammar

★ 前頁提及了 restaurant，看到這個詞不免想到美食或其他與美食相關的詞彙。下面就介紹一些大家比較常聽到跟 restaurant 有關的英文：  
menu 菜單；appetizer 前菜；side dish 小菜；main dish / main course 主菜；  
dessert 甜點；beverage 飲料；daily special 每日特餐；today's special 今日的特餐；specialties 特色餐點；rare 牛排生或三分熟；medium 牛排半熟；  
vegetarian 素食的、素食者

NOTE 



Talent wins games, but  
teamwork and intelligence  
wins championships.  
- Michael Jordan



### Topic 1 副詞 ( 情態 / 地方 / 時間 / 頻率 )

我們偶爾會聽到，「形容詞修飾名詞」，比方說 a **cute girl** (一個可愛的女孩)，cute (可愛的) 修飾 girl (女孩)。而動詞要用什麼來修飾呢？以下我們就會看到修飾動詞的副詞，而且副詞也可用來修飾形容詞。

#### 一、副詞的形成方式

規則	範例
(1) 在形容詞後面加上「ly」	slow → slowly、quick → quickly、famous → famously、light → lightly、sweet → sweetly、careful → carefully、successful → successfully、large → largely
(2) 形容詞字尾為“y”時，則「去掉 y，再加 ily」	dirty → dirtily、happy → happily
(3) 形容詞字尾為“le”時，則「直接改為 ly」	whole → wholly
(4) 形容詞字尾為“ue”時，則「去掉 e，再加 ly」	true → truly
(5) 形容詞字尾為“ll”時，則「加 y」	full → fully
(6) 形容詞字尾為“ic”時，則「只加 ally」	romantic → romantically
(7) 不規則變化，無規律性	good → well
(8) 形容詞與副詞同形	fast → fast、early → early late → late、much → much
(9) 形容詞與副詞同形，但意思不同	hard 困難的、堅硬的 → hard 努力地 pretty 美麗的 → pretty 相當地



## 隨堂小練習

※填充題（寫出以下形容詞的副詞）

1. quick（快的） \_\_\_\_\_（快地）
2. easy（容易的） \_\_\_\_\_（容易地）
3. fresh（新鮮的） \_\_\_\_\_（新鮮地）
4. simple（簡單的） \_\_\_\_\_（簡單地）
5. careful（小心的） \_\_\_\_\_（小心地）
6. heavy（重的） \_\_\_\_\_（重地）

## 二、副詞的功用

### 1. 修飾動詞

例 1：Jim closed the door lightly.（Jim 輕輕地關上門。）

⇒ lightly（輕輕地）修飾「關門」這個動作

例 2：Kelly is playing happily.（Kelly 正開心地玩著。）

⇒ happily（開心地）修飾「玩」這個動作

### 2. 修飾形容詞

例 1：The answer is absolutely wrong.（這個答案絕對是錯的。）

⇒ absolutely（絕對地）修飾「錯誤的」這個形容詞

例 2：Kelly is famously tall.（Kelly 出名地高。）

⇒ famously（出名地）修飾「高的」這個形容詞



## 隨堂小練習

※選擇題

- (     ) 1. Kelly rides a bike \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) careful (B) care (C) carefully

### 三、情態副詞的用途與位置

#### 1. 情態副詞的用途

又名情狀副詞，用來表示狀態或方式，也用來說明及修飾動作的狀態。此類副詞通常是「形容詞+ly」所構成。

例 1：Kelly is playing happily. (Kelly 正開心地玩著。)

#### 2. 情態副詞在句子裡的位置

##### (1) 放在不及物動詞之後

例 1：She runs comfortably. (她舒適地跑步。)

例 2：Ken writes carefully. (Ken 慢慢地寫。)

##### (2) 放在不及物動詞跟介系詞之間或是句尾

例 1：The foreigner spoke slowly to my brother. = The foreigner spoke to my brother slowly. (這位外國人慢慢地跟我弟弟說話。)

##### (3) 放在及物動詞之前或是句尾

例 1：Jane quickly left her office. = Jane left her office quickly. (Jane 快速地離開她的辦公室。)

⇒ 補充說明不及物動詞與及物動詞：

★ **不及物動詞**：後面不須接任何受詞即可組成完整句子的動詞。又或如果想加上受詞，就需要一個介系詞。

例 1：I run. (我跑。 ) ⇒ 不需要任何受詞就是一句完整句子。

例 2：I run to my school. (我跑去學校。 ) ⇒ run 與受詞 my school 之間加入 to。

★ **及物動詞**：後面要接受詞方可組成完整句子的動詞。而且，及物動詞可以直接接用受詞。

例 1：She tastes the candy. (她品嚐這糖果。 ) ⇒ taste 這個及物動詞不須任何介系詞就直接接用 the candy 這個受詞。

##### (4) 放在所修飾的形容詞之前

例 1：This report is really important. (這一份報告真的重要。)

例 2：That flower is amazingly beautiful. (那朵花驚人地漂亮。)

## (5) 放在 be 動詞跟分詞之間或是句尾

例 1：He is sweetly singing a song. = He is singing a song sweetly. (他正甜蜜地唱著歌。)

## (6) 放在句首以加強語氣

例 1：Heavily she sat on the chair. (她沉重地坐到椅子上。)



### 隨堂小練習

#### ※選擇題

- ( ) 1. My brother played \_\_\_\_\_ in Japan.  
(A) happily (B) happiness (C) happy
- ( ) 2. Peter talked to me \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) angry (B) angrily (C) anger

## 四、地方副詞的用途與位置

### 1. 地方副詞的用途

用來表示方向或地點，說明動作是在何處發生。此類副詞如：abroad (在國外)、here (這裡)、there (那裡)、home (在家、到家、回家)、outdoors (在戶外)、...等。

例 1：My brother will be home next week. (我哥哥下星期會回家。)

### 2. 地方副詞在句子裡的位置

#### (1) 放在一般動詞之後

例 1：After school, we go home. (放學後我們回家。)

例 2：Please come here. (請來這裡。)

#### (2) 地方副詞 **here**、**there** 可放在句首以加強語氣

\* 主詞為名詞時：**Here / There + 動詞 + 主詞.**

例 1：Here comes the bus. (公車來了。)



\* 主詞為代名詞時：Here / There + 主詞 + 動詞。

例 1：There he hides. (他躲在那裡。)

(3) 同時有二個地方副詞時，小地方在前，大地方在後

例 1：His brother works at Taipei in Taiwan. (他的弟弟在台灣台北工作。)

⇒ 通常城市 (如：台北) 算是大地方，所以前面會用介系詞 in，而此例句卻用 at 的原因在於後面有比它更大的地方 Taiwan。依照規則，大地方前面用 in，小地方前面用 at，因此此例句的 Taipei 前用 at，而 Taiwan 前則用 in。



### 隨堂小練習

※ 選擇題

- ( ) 1. Their father studied \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 (A) New York; America  
 (B) at New York; in America  
 (C) in America; at New York

## 五、時間副詞的用途與位置

### 1. 時間副詞的用途

用來表示期間或時間，說明動作是在何時發生。此類副詞如：today (今天)、tomorrow (明天)、yesterday (昨天)、now (現在)、every (每個) + 時間、last + 時間、... 等。

例 1：These boys play in the park every day. (這些男孩每天在公園玩。)

### 2. 時間副詞在句子裡的位置

#### (1) 放在句尾

例 1：They go to the library every day. (他們每天去圖書館。)

例 2：We moved to Japan last month. (我們上個月搬去日本。)

## (2) 放在句首以加強語氣

例 1：Tomorrow I will go to Taipei. (明天我將去台北。)

例 2：Now she is cooking dinner. (現在她正在煮晚餐。)

## (3) 同時有二個時間副詞時，短時間在前，長時間在後

例 1：My grandfather gets up at 5 a.m. every day. (我的祖父每天早上 5 點起床。)



### 隨堂小練習

#### ※選擇題

- ( ) 1. Her mother gets up \_\_\_\_\_ .
- (A) every morning; at five  
(B) at five; every morning  
(C) five; morning

## 六、情態 / 地方 / 時間副詞的先後放置順序

### 1. 句中同時有情態 / 地方 / 時間副詞時的排列順序

倘若一個句子中同時有情態、地方及時間副詞，其排列順序為：**情態副詞 + 地方副詞 + 時間副詞**

例 1：She walks slowly in the park every morning.

(她每天早上在公園裡慢慢地走。)

⇒ 情態副詞 slowly + 地方副詞 in the park + 時間副詞 every morning

例 2：My brother runs fast on the playground every afternoon.

(我哥哥每天下午在運動場上迅速地跑步。)

⇒ 情態副詞 fast + 地方副詞 on the playground + 時間副詞 every afternoon



### 隨堂小練習

#### ※翻譯題

1. 我每天在家裡快樂地看電視。
- \_\_\_\_\_

## 七、頻率副詞


### 1. 頻率副詞的用途

用來表示頻率或次數，說明動作多久發生一次。此類副詞如：always(總是)、usually(通常)、often(經常、常常)、sometimes(有時)、seldom(不常)、never(從不)、...等。

例 1：Mark often sees a movie. (Mark 常常看電影。)

### 2. 頻率副詞的動作發生率

頻率副詞用來表示頻率或次數，說明動作多久發生一次。頻率副詞依動作發生的頻率，由多至寡排列如下：

頻率副詞	中文意思	動作發生率
(1) always	總是	100 %  0 %
(2) usually	通常	
(3) frequently	屢次地	
(4) often	經常、常常	
(5) sometimes	有時	
(6) occasionally	偶爾	
(7) seldom	不常	
(8) hardly ever	幾乎沒有	
(9) never	從不	



⇒ 補充說明：要表達一個動作發生的次數或頻率，除了上述的頻率副詞外，也可有以下的表達方式。

## ★ every + 時間

例 1：We go to school every morning. (我們每天早上上學。)

## ★ once、twice 或「數字 + time(s) + 一段時間」

例 1：We rest twice a day. (我們一天休息兩次。)

例 2：They plant seeds two times a year. (她們一年播種子兩次。)

### 3. 頻率副詞的位置

#### (1) 放在一般動詞之前

例 1：My grandmother always goes to bed at 10 p.m.

(我的祖母總是在 10 點睡覺。)

例 2：Nancy never smokes. (Nancy 從不抽菸。)

#### (2) 放在 be 動詞 之後

例 1：He is usually happy. (他通常是高興的。)

例 2：I am seldom at home on Sundays. (我星期日不常在家。)

#### (3) 放在助動詞之後

例 1：You can always try the snack. (你可以隨時試看看這點心。)

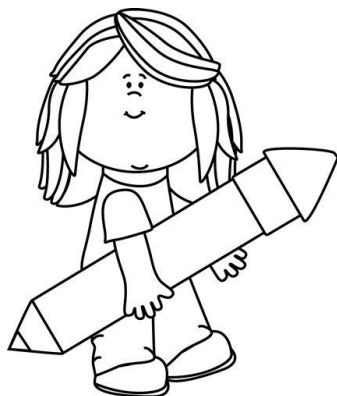
例 2：I will never cut your hair. (我絕對不會剪你的頭髮。)

#### (4) usually 與 sometimes 也可放在句首

例 1：Usually she fills the packages. (通常由她裝滿包裹。)

例 2：Sometimes I hang out with friends on Sunday.

(有時我星期日會跟朋友出去玩。)



⇒ 補充說明 **how often** (多久一次) 用法：

要詢問一個動作發生的次數或頻率，會以 How often 開頭來詢問。

例 1：A: How often do the men hunt? (男人們多久打一次獵?)

B: They hunt twice a month. (他們一個月打獵 2 次。)

例 2：A: How often does Mary write a letter back? (Mary 多久寫一次信回來?)

B: She seldom writes a letter back. (她不常寫信回來。)



### 隨堂小練習

#### ※ 選擇題

( ) 1. A: \_\_\_\_\_ does Mike go shopping?

B: Four times a week.

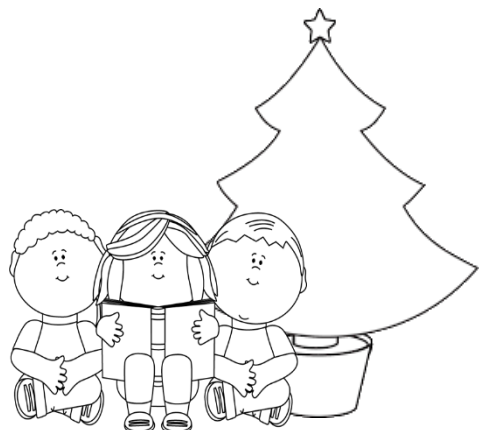
(A) How (B) How much (C) How often

( ) 2. I go to Taipei \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) once a month (B) three time a month (C) a month two time

( ) 3. Ken \_\_\_\_\_ sad.

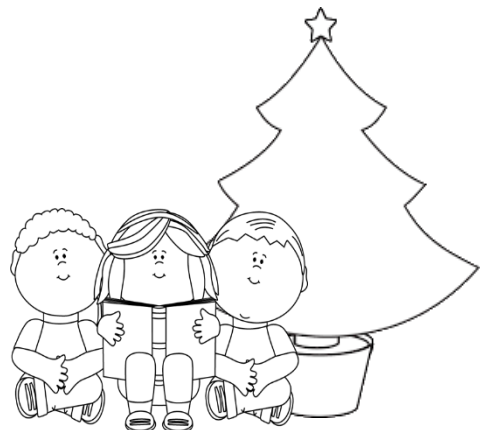
(A) seldom (B) seldom is (C) is seldom



### 一、單選題

- ( ) 1. Does your friend run \_\_\_\_\_?  
(A) fastly (B) fast (C) fastest (D) more fast
- ( ) 2. They live \_\_\_\_\_ together.  
(A) happily (B) happyly (C) happy (D) happiness
- ( ) 3. When will you go \_\_\_\_\_?  
(A) in home (B) for home (C) home (D) by home
- ( ) 4. You \_\_\_\_\_ ask me questions.  
(A) always can (B) can always (C) are always (D) always are
- ( ) 5. Father will go to Taichung \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) last month (B) yesterday (C) tomorrow (D) every day
- ( ) 6. She drinks Coke \_\_\_\_\_ a week.  
(A) once (B) one time (C) one (D) two time
- ( ) 7. My father is a good man. He always tried \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) hardnessly (B) hardness (C) hardly (D) hard
- ( ) 8. I made this cake \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) success(成功) (B) successfully (C) successful (D) more successful
- ( ) 9. David \_\_\_\_\_ beef.  
(A) never eats (B) never eat (C) eats never (D) eat never
- ( ) 10. He is talking to her child \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) angry (B) anger (怒火) (C) angrily (D) angrily
- ( ) 11. \_\_\_\_\_ he is sleeping.  
(A) Tomorrow (B) Now (C) Last night (D) Every day
- ( ) 12. She dances \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) happiness (B) happy (C) happily (D) happyly

- ( ) 13. He \_\_\_\_\_ singing a song.  
(A) loudly is (B) can loudly (C) does loudly (D) is loudly
- ( ) 14. I \_\_\_\_\_ to school.  
(A) often walks (B) often walking (C) often walk (D) walk often
- ( ) 15. She eats \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) health (B) healthily (C) healthy (D) healthily
- ( ) 16. We get up \_\_\_\_\_ 6 a.m. every day.  
(A) at (B) in (C) on (D) from
- ( ) 17. He \_\_\_\_\_ at home on Saturdays.  
(A) seldom is (B) is seldom (C) does seldom (D) seldom does
- ( ) 18. She eats her dinner \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) slowly (B) slow (C) slower (D) slowest
- ( ) 19. Her sister works at Taipei \_\_\_\_\_ Taiwan.  
(A) by (B) on (C) at (D) in
- ( ) 20. Did you read this comic book \_\_\_\_\_ month?  
(A) next (B) in (C) last (D) in last



# English Grammar

## 二、句子重組

1. come / . / Please / here

---

2. well / . / My / swims / mom

---

3. is / singer / . / beautiful / That / amazingly

---

4. every / to / music / . / listen / They / night

---

5. morning / He / apple / . / eats / an / in / the / usually

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## 三、翻譯題

1. This report (報告) is really important.

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2. Don't go there by yourself.

---

3. Did you study English yesterday?

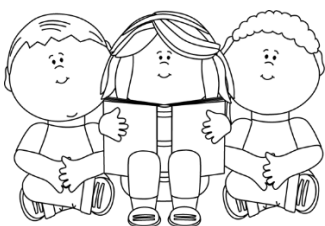
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4. I sometimes sleep late on Sundays.

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5. My mom gets up early every day.

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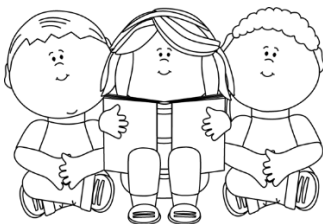


## 一、單選題

- ( ) 1. I looked at him \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) sad (B) sadness (C) sadly (D) sadder
- ( ) 2. My teacher speaks \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) humorously (B) humorous (幽默的) (C) humor (D) humorously
- ( ) 3. I read books \_\_\_\_\_ 7 p.m.  
(A) on (B) in (C) at (D) up
- ( ) 4. She lives \_\_\_\_\_ Taipei in Taiwan.  
(A) with (B) at (C) on (D) by
- ( ) 5. You always get up \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) later (B) late (C) lately (D) latest
- ( ) 6. He is pursuing (追求) her \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) romantically (B) romantic (浪漫的) (C) romantically (D) romantical
- ( ) 7. Tom \_\_\_\_\_ me.  
(A) always help (B) helps always (C) always helps (D) help always
- ( ) 8. We lie (躺) \_\_\_\_\_ on a comfortable bed.  
(A) lazily (B) lazily (C) lazy (懶散的) (D) laziness
- ( ) 9. She \_\_\_\_\_ a shower in the morning.  
(A) often takes (B) takes often (C) often take (D) take often
- ( ) 10. \_\_\_\_\_ he opened the door.  
(A) Quicker (B) Quick (快的) (C) Quickly (D) Quickest
- ( ) 11. He \_\_\_\_\_ soccer.  
(A) never play (B) never plays (C) plays never (D) play never
- ( ) 12. My grandpa (祖父) walks \_\_\_\_\_ to our home.  
(A) slow (B) slowness (C) slowly (D) slowy

# English Grammar

- ( ) 13. His father is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) pretty tall (B) tall pretty (C) pretty tallly (D) pretty tallest
- ( ) 14. He will see a movie \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) yesterday (B) today (C) every day (D) last night
- ( ) 15. My son lives \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) in abroad (B) board(板) (C) abroad(在國外) (D) on abroad
- ( ) 16. Sabine always walks so \_\_\_\_\_ in the apartment (公寓).
- (A) lightly (B) light (C) lighted (D) lights 〈改編自會考 106〉
- ( ) 17. Steve gets up early every day. He is \_\_\_\_\_ late for school. 〈改編自基測 100-2〉
- (A) always (B) never (C) really (D) quietly
- ( ) 18. Gina worked late. \_\_\_\_\_, there was still a bus.
- (A) Lucky (B) Luck (C) Luckily (D) Lucks〈改編自基測 100-1〉
- ( ) 19. Please speak \_\_\_\_\_ to those children with hearing problems (聽力障礙).
- (A) slow (B) slowly (C) quietly (D) fast 〈改編自基測 99-2〉
- ( ) 20. Amy: Would you like some coffee?  
Bill: No, thanks. I \_\_\_\_\_ drink coffee. Coffee hurts my stomach.
- (A) almost (B) already (C) usually (D) seldom 〈改編自基測 97-1〉



## 二、改錯

- (            ) 1. She is making her bed slow.
- (            ) 2. I'm a good student and I study English hardly.
- (            ) 3. Jane is prettily.
- (            ) 4. My sons play happy in the park every day.
- (            ) 5. Tom seldom drink Coke.
- (            ) 6. He is happy reading books.
- (            ) 7. Did she real ( 真實的 ) call you?
- (            ) 8. Mary goes to bed in 9 p.m. every day.
- (            ) 9. His student runs fastly.
- (            ) 10. They watch TV four time a week.

## 三、句子重組

1. sat / happily / . / there / He

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2. hard / My / . / studied / daughter

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3. baseball / they / there / ? / playing / Are

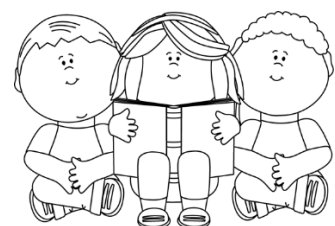
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4. talk / Will / ? / tomorrow / you / to / her

---

5. makes / herself / . / sometimes / the / She / bed / by

---



# English Grammar

## 四、翻譯題

1. I always eat healthily.

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2. He plays computer games twice a week.

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3. We watch TV in Grandmother's room every night.

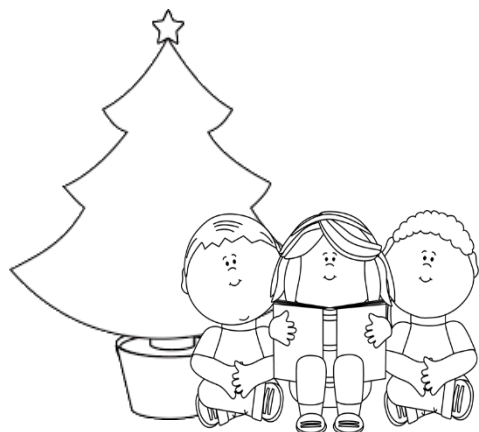
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4. 她正在公園打電話給她的朋友嗎？

---

5. 他們上個月去日本。

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## 一、填空

1. My mother is talking \_\_\_\_\_ (angry) to my father.
2. Go there \_\_\_\_\_ (early).
3. She does her work \_\_\_\_\_ (successful : 成功的).
4. He closed the door \_\_\_\_\_ (quick : 快的).
5. Jim drives the car \_\_\_\_\_ (careful : 小心的).
6. He always gets up \_\_\_\_\_ (late).
7. You can find books \_\_\_\_\_ (easy) in the classroom.
8. That boy is \_\_\_\_\_ (terrific : 極好的) good-looking (好看的).
9. Her grandmother lives very \_\_\_\_\_ (simple 簡單的).
10. Does my daughter do \_\_\_\_\_ (good) at school?

## 二、對話填空

1. A: How often do you go to Japan?  
B: I go to Japan \_\_\_\_\_. (一年 2 次)
2. A: When can I go to your house?  
B: You can \_\_\_\_\_. (隨時來我家) (隨時: always)
3. A: When is he at home?  
B: He \_\_\_\_\_. (通常星期六在家)
4. A: What is your sister doing now?  
B: She \_\_\_\_\_. (正在她的房間瘋狂地唱歌)
5. A: Does your brother run slowly?  
B: No, he \_\_\_\_\_. (跑地快)

# English Grammar

## 三、翻譯題

1. 她媽媽吃得很健康。

---

2. 我一週去那裡一次。

---

3. 他們住在台灣的台北。

---

4. 昨天我媽媽傷心地跟我說話。

---

5. 有很多書在書桌上。

---

6. 他妹妹昨晚看電影。

---

7. 你哥哥經常吃太多。

---

8. 他很少去他祖母家。

---

9. 我每天搭公車去學校。


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10. 他兒子常常懶懶地走進 (into) 他的房間。

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## 四、短文中翻英

我姊姊是一個作家。她常常很晚睡而且很少早起。她有自已的房子。外頭有一個公園。明天她的朋友會來這裡。她們早上 10 點會在公園野餐。她們總是在那裡開心地唱歌。

 單字：have a picnic 野餐

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## 五、閱讀

Sue usually walks to school, but she went to school by bus today. She went to bed too late last night, so she got up late this morning. Besides, she ate her breakfast too slowly. She didn't have time to walk to school. However, she never took a bus before. She lost her way, so she called her mom; her mom took her to school.

 單字：so 所以；besides 此外；however 然而；lose one's way 迷路

- (     ) 1. How often does Sue go to school by bus?  
(A) Always. (B) Usually. (C) Sometimes. (D) Never.
- (     ) 2. Did Sue get up early this morning?  
(A) Yes. (B) No.  
(C) We don't know. (D) No. She also ate too slowly.
- (     ) 3. How did Sue get to (抵達) school at last (最後)?  
(A) She walked to school. (B) By bus.  
(C) By taxi. (D) Her mother took her to school

### 一、短文英翻中與選擇

#### 1. 短文英翻中


Susan : Hey! What're you doing, Jack?

Jack : Shh! Please speak quietly and walk lightly! I would like to catch this beetle!

Susan : Wow! This beetle is very large!

Jack : I got three beetles successfully last week! I will do it carefully and there will be no problem at all. Ah!(The beetle flies away.)

Susan : You are not very lucky today.

 單字 : beetle 甲蟲 ; carefully 小心地

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#### 2. 短文選擇

- (     ) 1. Was Susan talking loudly (大聲地) at first (一開始)?  
(A) Yes. (B) No. (C) We don't know.
- (     ) 2. How many beetles did Jack get today?  
(A) One. (B) Two. (C) Three. (D) We don't know.
- (     ) 3. What is "it" in this story?  
(A) The beetle. (B) The problem. (C) Catching the beetles. (D) We don't know.

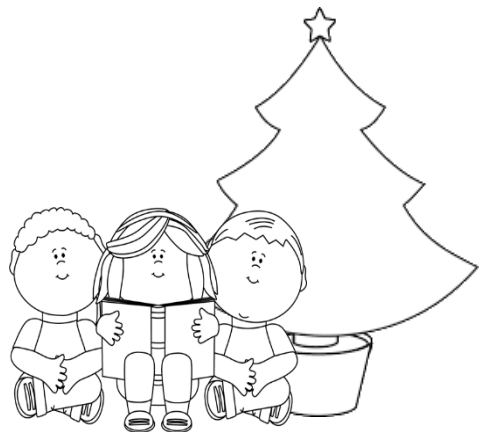


## 二、克漏字選擇

Jack is the owner of a local bookstore. He works 1. and nobody speaks 2. in his bookstore. He sells books 3. 4., he can't sell many books. A lot of people buy books online. He tries 5., and would like to increase his sale, but it's not going well. Jack 6. decides to close his bookstore next year.

 單字：owner 擁有人；local 在地的；nobody 沒有人；online 網路上；increase 增加；sale 銷售量；decide 決定

- ( ) 1. (A) quiet (B) hardly (C) easy (D) quietly
- ( ) 2. (A) quiet (B) loudly (C) noisy (吵雜的) (D) noise
- ( ) 3. (A) locally (B) local (C) large (D) to locally
- ( ) 4. (A) Recent (最近的) (B) Recently (C) Tomorrow (D) Last yearly
- ( ) 5. (A) hardly (B) hardily (C) hard (D) hardness
- ( ) 6. (A) sad (B) quiet (C) sadly (D) final (最後的)



NOTE 

The best kind of leader: one  
who creates independence, not  
dependence.  
- Gloria Steinem



## II-4 連綴 / 感官 / 使役 / 授予動詞



### 學習情報站

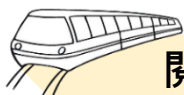
※必備文法概念：

Topic 1 連綴 / 感官 / 使役 / 授予動詞

- ★ 連綴動詞的句型及用法
- ★ 感官動詞的句型及用法
- ★ 使役動詞的句型及用法
- ★ 授予動詞的句型及用法



單字進度：Boyo Fun English 800 Words L23~L25



### 閱讀特快車

### Yummy cupcakes

There is a new bakery near Jane's home. <sup>①</sup>It's said that this bakery<sup>②</sup> is famous for its snacks. Today Jane's mom went there and bought some cupcakes. Jane feels hungry now so she and her mom are going to eat these cupcakes.

Jane's mom : These cupcakes smell delicious. Let's eat some of them.

Jane : Yes, they look fresh and sweet. I would like to eat all of them.

Jane's mom : This one tastes like an apple. <sup>③</sup>How about yours?

Jane : It tastes like a strawberry. It's so yummy!



文章單字：bakery 麵包（糕點）店；It's said that 據說；famous 著名；

cupcake 杯子蛋糕；so 所以；How about 如何；strawberry 草莓



文章說明：

① It's said that 用法 ⇒ It's said that + 主詞 + 動詞…

例 1：It's said that he is very rich.（據說他非常有錢。）

② famous 用法 ⇒ be 動詞 + famous + for + ...

例 1：This country is famous for its beautiful scenery.（這個國家以它的美麗風景著名。）

③ How about 用法 ⇒ How about + 名詞?

例 1：How about this color? (這個顏色如何?)

★ 前頁提及了 bakery，看到這個詞不免想到麵包或其他點心的詞彙，  
下面就介紹一些跟麵包與點心有關的英文：

baguette 法國麵包；raisin bread 葡萄麵包；bun 小圓麵包；jam 果醬；  
butter 牛油；margarine 植物性奶油；cream 奶油；cheese 起司；doughnut  
甜甜圈；pudding 布丁；puff 泡芙；pancake 鬆餅；yogurt 優格；jelly  
果凍

NOTE



It's how you deal with  
failure that determines  
how you achieve success.  
-Charlotte Whitton





### Topic 1 連綴 / 感官 / 使役 / 授予動詞

動詞的種類不少，而每一種類的動詞都有其涵義及特定用法，下面就常見的動詞（連綴/感官/使役/授予動詞）來進行說明。

#### 一、連綴動詞的句型及用法

1. 連綴動詞用來補充說明主詞的狀態，後面會接形容詞或名詞。連綴動詞通常不會以進行式或被動式來表示，其大約可區分為二類：

- (1) 表示變化：be 動詞（是）、become（變得；成為）、keep（保持）、get（變得）、turn（變成）、grow（變得）
- (2) 表示知覺：look（看起來）、feel（感覺起來）、sound（聽起來）、taste（嚐起來）、smell（聞起來）

2. 主要句型如下：

##### (1) 主詞 + 連綴動詞 + 形容詞

例 1：He felt lonely.（他感覺寂寞。）

例 2：It tastes delicious.（它嚐起來很美味。）

##### (2) 主詞 + be 動詞 / look / feel / sound / taste / smell + like + 名詞

例 1：Paul is like a giant.（Paul 長得像個巨人。）

例 2：It tastes like lemon juice.（它嚐起來像檸檬汁。）

##### (3) 主詞 + be 動詞 / become + 名詞

例 1：His brother is a nurse.（他哥哥是護理師。）

例 2：She becomes an excellent engineer.（她成為一位優秀的工程師。）

##### (4) How + do / does + 主詞 + 連綴動詞？

例 1：How does this flower smell?（這朵花聞起來如何？）

例 2：How do his nails look?（他的指甲看起來如何？）

(5) **What + do / does + 主詞 + 連綴動詞 + like?**

例 1：What does the ice taste like? (這個冰嚐起來像什麼?)

例 2：What do the parts look like? (這些零件看起來像什麼?)

(6) **主詞 + become / get / turn / grow + 形容詞原級/比較級**

例 1：My father grows madder. (我爸爸變得更生氣了。)

(7) **主詞 + become / get / turn / grow + 形容詞比較級 and 形容詞比較級**

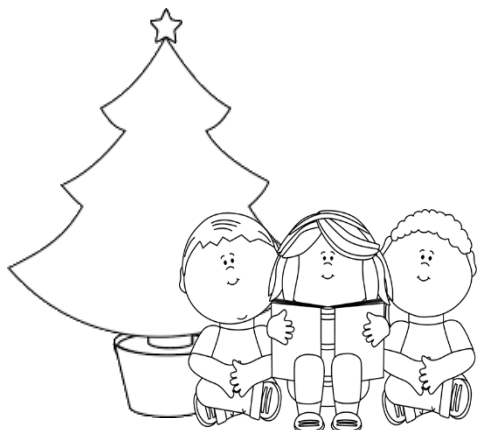
例 1：My father grows madder and madder. (我爸爸變得越來越生氣了。)



## 隨堂小練習

※選擇題

- ( ) 1. My brother looks \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) happy (B) happily (C) happiness
- ( ) 2. That cake smells like \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) good (B) apple (C) an apple
- ( ) 3. Her mother gets \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) youth ; youth (B) younger ; younger (C) more ; young



## 二、感官動詞的句型及用法

1. **感官動詞**是指運用我們感覺器官的動詞，如：看、聽、感覺。後面會先接受詞，之後再接原形動詞或現在分詞 (V-ing) 來補充說明受詞的狀況。感官動詞大約可區分為三類：

- (1) 視覺類：watch (觀看)、see (看)、look at (注視)
- (2) 聽覺類：listen to (聆聽)、hear (聽到)
- (3) 感覺類：feel (感覺)、notice (注意到)

2. 主要句型如下：

(1) 主詞 + 感官動詞 + 受詞 + 原形動詞

⇒ 受詞後面接用原形動詞是用來強調受詞動作的整個過程

例 1：He saw her smoke. (他看到她抽菸。)

例 2：She heard May cry. (她聽到 May 哭泣。)

(2) 主詞 + 感官動詞 + 受詞 + 現在分詞 (V-ing)

⇒ 受詞後面接用現在分詞是用來強調受詞動作正在進行

例 1：He saw her smoking. (他看到她正在抽菸。)

例 2：She heard May crying. (她聽到 May 正在哭泣。)



### 隨堂小練習

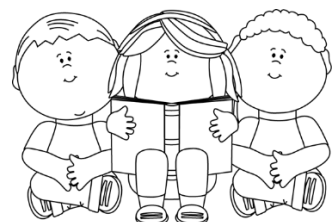
※選擇題

( ) 1. My brother looked at Mark \_\_\_\_\_ baseball.

(A) to play (B) play (C) be playing

( ) 2. Her mother saw her \_\_\_\_\_ homework.

(A) to doing (B) to do (C) doing



## 三、使役動詞的句型及用法

1. **使役動詞**是表示要求他人做某事，有命令、指使的意涵。而每個使役動詞的意義及用法不盡相同，其主要句型如下：

(1) **主詞 + make / let / have + 受詞 + 原形動詞**

例 1：The teacher made the boy wash his hands. (老師要這個男孩洗手。)

例 2：The old lady let them go into her house yesterday. (老婦人昨天讓他們進去她家。)

例 3：Father had me do the dishes. (爸爸叫我洗碗盤。)

(2) **主詞 + get + 受詞 + to + 原形動詞**

例 1：Kate's mom got her to clean a room. (Kate 的媽媽叫她打掃房間。)

例 2：My father got me to do the dishes. (我爸爸叫我去洗碗盤。)

(3) **主詞 + help (幫助) + 受詞 + (to) + 原形動詞**

例 1：These boys helped the old lady (to) clean the house. (這些男孩幫老太太打掃房子。)

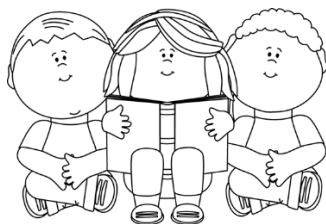
例 2：I help Mark (to) make his bed every day. (我每天幫 Mark 鋪床。)



### 隨堂小練習

※選擇題

- ( ) 1. My parents doesn't let me \_\_\_\_\_ at night.  
(A) go out (B) to go out (C) going out
- ( ) 2. I will get Mark \_\_\_\_\_ my computer.  
(A) repair (B) repairing (C) to repair





#### 四、授予動詞的句型及用法

1. 由字面上來看，授予動詞即是給、送、寄給、買、賣…等字，常見的授予動詞大約可區分為四類：

- (1) 第一類（與介系詞 to 搭配）：send（寄給）、write（寫給）、give（給）、lend（借出）、sell（賣給）、bring（帶給）、tell（告訴）、offer（提供）、pay（付給）、teach（教）、pass（遞給）、deliver（遞送）、show（給…看；出示）
- (2) 第二類（與介系詞 for 搭配）：make（做）、do（做）、buy（買給）、get（取來）、bring（帶給）、leave（留給）
- (3) 第三類（與介系詞 of 搭配）：ask（問）、require（請求）、demand（要求）、expect（期待）
- (4) 第四類（與介系詞 on 搭配）：play（戲弄）

2. 授予動詞後面會有二個受詞（人和物），其主要句型如下：（人是間接受詞；物是直接受詞）

(1) 將直接受詞（物）置於間接受詞（人）之前時，在人之前會有介系詞。

(a) 主詞 + 授予動詞 + 物 + to + 人

例 1：Jane will lend a book to me.（Jane 將借給我一本書。）

例 2：Mark told a story to his daughter.（Mark 告訴他女兒一個故事。）

例 3：Please pass the salt to me.（請遞鹽給我。）

(b) 主詞 + 授予動詞 + 物 + for + 人

例 1：Jane will bring a book for me.（Jane 將帶給我一本書。）

例 2：Mark left an egg for his daughter.（Mark 留給他女兒一顆蛋。）

例 3：Mom will make a cake for me.（媽媽將做一個蛋糕給我。）

(c) 主詞 + 授予動詞 + 物 + of + 人

例 1：They asked a question of me.（他們向我問了一個問題。）

# English Grammar

例 2：Mark required a glass of water of her. (Mark 向她請求一杯水。)

(d) 主詞 + 授予動詞 + 物 + on + 人

例 1：Jane played a joke on Paul. (Jane 開了 Paul 一個玩笑。)

(2) 將間接受詞(人)置於直接受詞(物)之前時，人與物之間不需介系詞。

(a) 主詞 + 授予動詞 + 人 + 物

例 1：He gave her a flower. (他給她一朵花。)

例 2：She asked Jack a question. (她問 Jack 一個問題。)

例 3：May will make her mother a cake. (May 將做一個蛋糕給她媽媽。)



## 隨堂小練習

### ※選擇題

- ( ) 1. My brother taught \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday.  
(A) English me (B) me English (C) English for me
- ( ) 2. Their father bought a cake \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) for them (B) to them (C) of them
- ( ) 3. This old man sold a house \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) for us (B) on us (C) to us
- ( ) 4. Mike expects (期待) the answer \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) to her (B) of her (C) for her

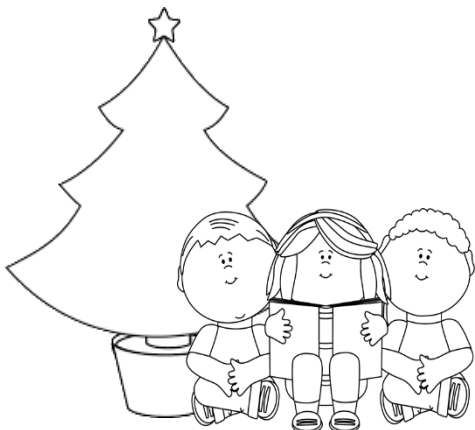


## 一、單選題

- ( ) 1. I heard him \_\_\_\_\_ the song.  
(A) singing (B) sang (C) to sing (D) sung
- ( ) 2. My dog looked at him \_\_\_\_\_ dinner.  
(A) to cook (B) to cooking (C) cooking (D) cooked
- ( ) 3. Tom played a joke ( 玩笑 ) \_\_\_\_\_ me.  
(A) of (B) for (C) to (D) on
- ( ) 4. I helped the boy \_\_\_\_\_ the door.  
(A) to opening (B) open (C) opening (D) opened
- ( ) 5. My sister made a cake \_\_\_\_\_ those children.  
(A) for (B) of (C) on (D) to
- ( ) 6. Her son brought a book \_\_\_\_\_ me.  
(A) in (B) for (C) on (D) at
- ( ) 7. They watched the girl \_\_\_\_\_ away.  
(A) went (B) to go (C) go (D) go to
- ( ) 8. My uncle gave a ticket ( 票 ) \_\_\_\_\_ me.  
(A) to (B) for (C) of (D) on
- ( ) 9. I made Tom \_\_\_\_\_ a computer.  
(A) bought (B) buying (C) to buy (D) buy
- ( ) 10. The policeman ( 警察 ) let us \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) to go (B) going (C) go (D) went
- ( ) 11. I felt \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) sad (B) sadly (C) be sad (D) be sadly
- ( ) 12. We saw a bird \_\_\_\_\_ the apple.  
(A) ate (B) eating (C) to eat (D) to eating

# English Grammar

- ( ) 13. My father had me \_\_\_\_\_ his car.  
(A) washing (B) wash (C) to wash (D) washed
- ( ) 14. Her father left a house \_\_\_\_\_ her.  
(A) to (B) of (C) for (D) on
- ( ) 15. It smells \_\_\_\_\_ an orange.  
(A) like (B) be (C) become (D) to
- ( ) 16. He sent an email (電子郵件系統) \_\_\_\_\_ the singer.  
(A) on (B) to (C) of (D) for
- ( ) 17. She looks \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) be sad (B) sadly (C) sadness (D) sad
- ( ) 18. They brought many presents \_\_\_\_\_ my grandson.  
(A) to (B) of (C) in (D) on
- ( ) 19. Your aunt becomes \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) more young (B) young (C) youngest (D) the young
- ( ) 20. My student asked a question \_\_\_\_\_ me.  
(A) of (B) on (C) to (D) for



## 二、句子重組

1. good / . / It / sounds

---

2. felt / They / the / . / moving (移動) / bus

---

3. got / homework / to / do / He / . / her / Mary

---

4. bicycle / I / . / lend (借出) / friend / my / to / my / will

---

5. a / shirt / for / . / our / mom / We / bought

---

## 三、翻譯題

1. She told a story to her son.

---

2. It tastes like lemon juice.

---

3. I noticed (注意) him holding a cup of milk.

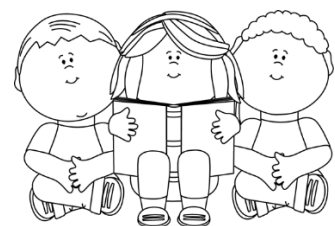
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4. He required (要求) a piece (張) of paper of me.

---

5. My grandpa (祖父) grows (變得) older and older.

---



### 一、單選題

- ( ) 1. I had my brother \_\_\_\_\_ the girl.  
(A) helped (B) to help (C) help (D) helping
- ( ) 2. Her friend always makes dinner \_\_\_\_\_ her.  
(A) for (B) to (C) on (D) of
- ( ) 3. He didn't bring breakfast \_\_\_\_\_ her.  
(A) in (B) for (C) of (D) on
- ( ) 4. My father will give \_\_\_\_\_ a cell phone.  
(A) myself (B) my (C) I (D) me
- ( ) 5. Does her mom keep \_\_\_\_\_?  
(A) thin (B) thinner (C) thinnest (D) thinness
- ( ) 6. Did you notice (注意) Amy \_\_\_\_\_ in?  
(A) to coming (B) to come (C) come (D) came
- ( ) 7. My pencil is getting \_\_\_\_\_ and shorter.  
(A) short (B) shorter (C) to short (D) shortest
- ( ) 8. I will let you \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) goes (B) going (C) went (D) go
- ( ) 9. It sounds \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) interesting (B) interested (C) interest (興趣) (D) be interesting
- ( ) 10. Did you pay ten dollars \_\_\_\_\_ her?  
(A) of (B) to (C) on (D) in
- ( ) 11. Their ears must turn \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) be red (B) more red (C) red (D) reddest
- ( ) 12. The movie really made me \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) crying (B) to cry (C) cry (D) to crying

- ( ) 13. Little Ben becomes \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) be tall (B) tall boy (C) tallest (D) taller and taller
- ( ) 14. Did John play a joke (玩笑) \_\_\_\_\_ you?  
(A) of (B) in (C) on (D) to
- ( ) 15. She \_\_\_\_\_ cute.  
(A) saw (B) looked (C) watched (D) looked at
- ( ) 16. Katie won't read any one of the books on the desk. They \_\_\_\_\_ very boring.  
(A) sell (B) play (C) read (D) look 〈改編自會考 106〉
- ( ) 17. Carol and I talked on the phone (用電話交談) last night. She \_\_\_\_\_ happy; I could feel joy (喜悅) in her voice (聲音).  
(A) heard (B) looked (C) sounded (D) felt 〈改編自會考 105〉
- ( ) 18. I saw the boy \_\_\_\_\_ the birds.  
(A) catches (B) catching (C) to catch (D) caught〈改編自會考 105〉
- ( ) 19. Chris: Which one \_\_\_\_\_ better on me?  
Penny: The purple one is better. You look great in purple.  
(A) looks (B) sees (C) watches (D) look 〈改編自會考 105〉
- ( ) 20. The pie at your party \_\_\_\_\_ good. Where did you buy it?  
(A) ate (B) were (C) tasted (D) costed 〈改編自基測 100〉

## 二、改錯

- ( ) 1. I let her goes to school first.
- ( ) 2. She lent money from me.
- ( ) 3. My teacher made me to turn off the light. (關燈)
- ( ) 4. Her aunt will ask to Tina a question.
- ( ) 5. The dog grows big and bigger.
- ( ) 6. Father let I play computer games yesterday.
- ( ) 7. What is this cake taste like?
- ( ) 8. She helped me buying breakfast.

# English Grammar

- (            ) 9. He became to an actor last year.  
(            ) 10. Grandparents ( 祖父母 ) gave a toy car on Andy.

## 三、句子重組

1. gave / mother / . / flower / a / She / her

---

2. The / water / helped / . / the / to / girl / drink / dog

---

3. doesn't / It / chicken / taste / . / like

---

4. cat / We / . / him / playing / heard / with / his

---

5. like / What / the / taste / ? / does / cake

---

## 四、翻譯題

1. They showed their homework ( 家庭作業 ) to me.

---

2. She looks like a happy girl.

---

3. He gave his mother a flower last week.

---

4. 老師叫我去開窗。(用 make 作答)

---

5. 她昨天問我一個問題。

---



## 一、填空

1. I won't let my children \_\_\_\_\_ (play) with water in winter.
2. The teacher got the boy \_\_\_\_\_ (wash) his bag.
3. After work, Dad felt \_\_\_\_\_ (tire : 疲勞).
4. Tim's father had Tim \_\_\_\_\_ (close) the door.
5. His mom is seeing him \_\_\_\_\_ (do) homework.
6. My dad let me \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to Taipei with my sister.
7. It \_\_\_\_\_ (taste) like apple juice.
8. She heard her mother \_\_\_\_\_ (call) her grandma (祖母).
9. Do you help John \_\_\_\_\_ (make) the bed every day?
10. My sister made the boy \_\_\_\_\_ (cry).

## 二、對話填空

1. A: How do they look?  
B: They \_\_\_\_\_. (看起來很健康)
2. A: What does the candy taste like?  
B: It \_\_\_\_\_. (嚐起來像可樂)
3. A: What does your grandson (外孫) look like?  
B: He \_\_\_\_\_. (看起來像他爸爸)
4. A: What are you looking at?  
B: I \_\_\_\_\_. (正在看那隻狗玩球)
5. A: What did your mother send you?  
B: She \_\_\_\_\_. (寄給我一台腳踏車)

# English Grammar

## 三、翻譯題

1. 他下個月會買一輛車給他的女兒。

---

2. 我女兒去年成為了一名護理師。

---

3. 媽媽沒有叫你等她嗎？（用 make 作答）

---

4. 她叫我去找一枝筆。（用 get 作答）

---

5. 他們的兒子看起來很高。

---

6. 他們向你問了那個問題嗎？

---

7. 我媽媽叫我去洗澡。（用 have 作答）

---

8. 那個男孩幫我賣花。

---

9. 我讓我的朋友修理 (fix)我的手機。（用 let 作答）


---

10. 他長得像什麼樣子？

---

## 四、短文中翻英

我喜歡在公園裡散步。那裡有很多動物。我可以看蝴蝶飛。我可以聽青蛙叫。那裡也有很多老人。他們很熱情。他們喜歡告訴我他們的故事。他們的故事聽起來非常的有趣。

 單字：take a walk 散步；croak 蛙鳴；enthusiastic 熱情的

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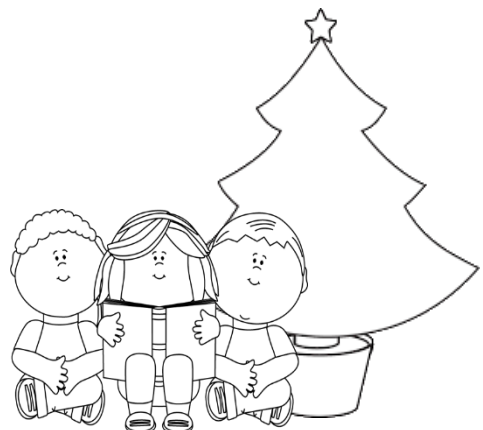
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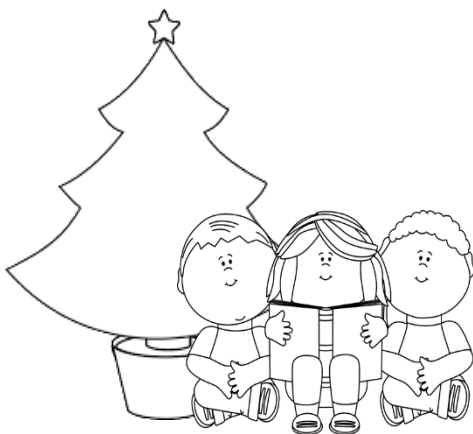
## 五、閱讀

The Chernobyl nuclear plant exploded in 1986, and people were banned to get into it. However, A man saw a wild fox take bread and meat from people and make them into a sandwich. This happened in the Chernobyl zone, and he made a short clip of it. The clip became very popular on internet and millions viewed it.

In the clip, you can see the fox putting meat between bread. The sandwich looks very big. It can barely fit in the fox's mouth.

 單字：Chernobyl 車諾比；nuclear plant 核能電廠；explode 爆炸；be banned 被禁止；however 然而；wild 野生的；meat 肉；into 到...之中；zone 地區；clip 短片；internet 網路；million 百萬；view 觀賞；barely 剛好；fit in 塞入


- ( ) 1. Who made the sandwich in the clip?  
(A) The man who made the clip. (B) A monkey.  
(C) A wild fox. (D) A clip.
- ( ) 2. What is the sandwich made of?  
(A) Bread and cheese (乳酪). (B) Meat and bread.  
(C) Bread and fruits. (D) Foxes and bread.
- ( ) 3. Why can the fox live near the nuclear plant?  
(A) There is a zoo near the nuclear plant. (B) The fox is the man's pet.  
(C) People can't get into the plant but animals can. (D) We don't know.



## 一、短文英翻中與選擇

## 1. 短文英翻中

I have an internet pal. She lives in Japan. Last Saturday was her birthday, and I made a bag for her. I went to Japan; I visited her and gave the bag to her. She looked happy. We talked a lot and she would visit my country next time.

 單字：internet pal 網友；country 國家

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## 2. 短文選擇

- (     ) 1. Which present did the author (作者) give to her internet pal?  
 (A) Internet. (B) Birthday. (C) A bag.
- (     ) 2. Why was the friend happy?  
 (A) She met the friend and got a present.  
 (B) She visited a country.  
 (C) She liked to talk.
- (     ) 3. Where does the internet pal live?  
 (A) Internet. (B) Japan. (C) We don't know.

# English Grammar

## 二、克漏字選擇

Lily wrote a letter to her brother, Willy.


Dear Willy,

Last week Mom and Dad saw you 1. It was really surprising. It helped you 2. This might be true, but it could only 3. you feel good for a short time.

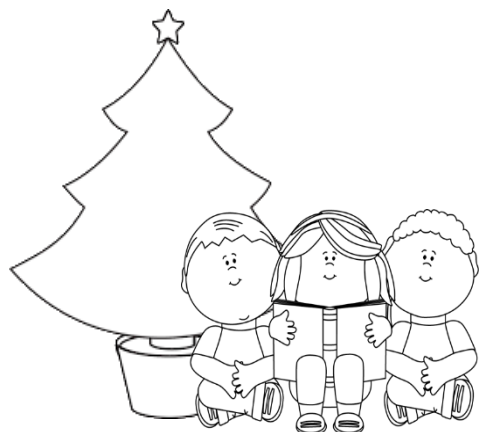
Mom and Dad 4. sad. They let you have your own life but now you're letting them down.

Nobody could make you 5. smoking but yourself. You can make it!

Love,  
Lily

 單字：surprising 令人驚訝的；relax 放鬆；nobody 沒有人

- ( ) 1. (A) are smoking (B) smoking (C) smokeing (D) smoked
- ( ) 2. (A) relaxing (B) relaxed (C) good (D) relax
- ( ) 3. (A) let (B) want (C) ask (D) made
- ( ) 4. (A) started to (B) became to (C) started (D) became
- ( ) 5. (A) quit (戒除) (B) to quit (C) quits (D) quitting



## II-5 動名詞 + 不定詞



### 學習情報站

※必備文法概念：

Topic ① 動名詞及不定詞

- ★ 動名詞的用途
- ★ 接用動名詞的動詞
- ★ 接用動名詞的動詞片語
- ★ 接用動名詞的形容詞片語
- ★ 接用動名詞的句型
- ★ 不定詞的用途
- ★ 接用不定詞的動詞
- ★ 重要的不定詞句型
- ★ 接用動名詞及不定詞有不同意思的動詞

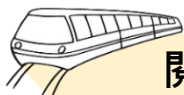
※擴充文法概念：

Topic ① 虛主詞 It 的用法

- ★ 虛主詞 It 的使用及句型
- ★ 虛主詞與不定詞及動名詞的互換



單字進度：Boyo Fun English 800 Words L26~L28



### 閱讀特快車

### Don't be a picky eater

There is a new restaurant near our office. It's said that there is much delicious food at that new restaurant. Jane and I like yummy food very much, so we decided to go there last week. On our way to the restaurant, we met Ken. He was hungry, so he went there with us.

Jane : I like eating salad. It's said that this new restaurant is famous for the salad. ① I can't wait to taste it.

Ken : I love steak so much. Therefore, I would like to try its steak.

I : I don't like beans. I won't eat food with beans.

Jane & Ken : Don't be a picky eater!



文章單字：It's said that 據說；so 所以；decide 決定；can't wait to 迫不及待；therefore 因此、所以；hope 希望；picky eater 挑食的人




文章說明：

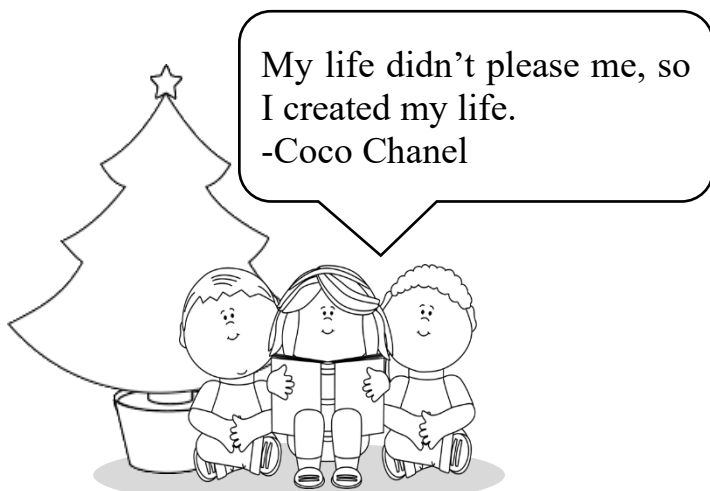
① can't wait to 用法 ⇒ 人 + can't wait to + 原形動詞…

例 1：She can't wait to open her gift. (她迫不及待打開她的禮物。)

★ 前頁提及了 restaurant，看到這個詞不免想到餐具的詞彙。下面就介紹一些常用餐具的英文：

dish 盤子、碟子；bowl 碗；chopstick 筷子；fork 叉子；soupspoon（大而深的）湯匙；tablespoon 大湯匙；napkin 餐巾；towel 毛巾、紙巾；knife 刀子

NOTE 







### Topic 1 動名詞及不定詞

相信學習英語的人都曾經聽過一種說法，一個英文句子裡如果有二個動詞，這二個動詞不能緊接著連用，要讓它們變得不一樣或是想辦法將它們分開才可以。將它們變得不一樣的方法就是把第二個動詞變成**動名詞 (V-ing)**，而將它們分開的方法就是運用**不定詞 (to + 原形動詞)**。那麼，動名詞與不定詞是如何形成的，又各有什麼用途呢？讓我們一起看看以下的說明。

#### 一、動名詞的用途

要將動詞變成動名詞很簡單，只要在原形動詞後面加 ing 即可。因此動名詞與現在分詞的樣貌是相同的，都是 V-ing。然而，動詞加上 ing 之後，它再也不是動詞，而是名詞了。現在就一起來看看它有哪些用途吧！

##### 1. 當句子的主詞，視為**單數**，所以後面接用**單數動詞**

例 1：Seeing a movie is my hobby. (看電影是我的嗜好。)

例 2：Playing a computer game is fun. (玩電腦遊戲很有趣。)

##### 2. 當介系詞的**受詞**

例 1：He is afraid of riding a bike. (他害怕騎腳踏車。)

例 2：How about going to the party with me? (跟我一起去派對如何?)

##### 3. 當某些一般動詞的**受詞**

例 1：Jack likes eating bread. (Jack 喜歡吃麵包。)

例 2：Paul enjoys reading comic books. (Paul 喜愛看漫畫書。)



#### 隨堂小練習

##### ※選擇題

( ) 1. Reading books \_\_\_\_\_ my hobby (嗜好) .

(A) isn't (B) aren't (C) isn't being (D) being

## 二、接用動名詞的動詞

在英文中，有些動詞後面一定要接用動名詞，這些動詞中常見的有：

enjoy (喜愛)、keep (保持)、finish (完成)、practice (練習)、avoid (避免)、dislike (厭惡)、mind (在意)、admit (承認)

例 1：May dislikes seeing a movie alone. (May 厭惡獨自看電影。)

例 2：The boy practices playing baseball every day. (那男孩每天練習打棒球。)

例 3：Do you mind closing the window? (你在意關窗嗎?)

例 4：Did Jim finish doing his homework? (Jim 完成他的作業了嗎?)



### 隨堂小練習

#### ※選擇題

- ( ) 1. This old man enjoys \_\_\_\_\_ English every day.  
(A) studies (B) study (C) studying (D) studied

## 三、接用動名詞的動詞片語

在英文中，有些動詞片語後面一定要接用動名詞，這些動詞片語中常見的有：

give up (放棄)、think about (考慮)、put off (延遲)、feel like (想要)、have fun (in) (玩得很開心)、have a good time (玩得很開心)、have trouble (in) (有…困擾)、cannot help (忍不住)

例 1：I feel like drinking a cup of coffee. (我想要喝一杯咖啡。)

例 2：They cannot help crying. (他們忍不住哭了。)

例 3：My father gave up smoking. (我爸爸戒菸了。)

例 4：These boys had fun (in) playing basketball. (這些男孩打籃球，玩得很開心。)



### 隨堂小練習

#### ※選擇題

- ( ) 1. Mike had trouble (麻煩) \_\_\_\_\_ his math homework (作業) yesterday.  
(A) do (B) doing (C) did (D) does

#### 四、接用動名詞的形容詞片語

在英文中，有些形容詞片語後面一定要接用動名詞，這些形容詞片語中常見的有：

be good at (擅長)、be sorry for (對...感到抱歉)、be tired of (厭倦)、be used to (現在習慣於...)

例 1：Jack is good at singing. (Jack 擅長唱歌。)

例 2：They were sorry for being late. (他們對遲到感到抱歉。)

例 3：My mother is used to listening to music every day. (我媽媽習慣每天聽音樂。)

例 4：Paul is tired of seeing this movie. (Paul 厭倦看這部電影。)



#### 隨堂小練習

※選擇題

- ( ) 1. I am sorry for \_\_\_\_\_ you so many questions.  
(A) ask (B) asked (C) asking (D) being ask

#### 五、接用動名詞的句型

1. It is no use... : ...沒有用

例 1：It is no use asking her for help. (請她幫忙沒有用。)

例 2：It is no use crying over spilt milk. (覆水難收。)

2. What about...? / How about...? : ...如何?

例 1：What about seeing a movie with me? (跟我去看電影如何?)

= How about seeing a movie with me?

例 2：What about eating a cake? (吃蛋糕如何?) = How about eating a cake?



#### 隨堂小練習

※選擇題

- ( ) 1. What about \_\_\_\_\_ shopping (購物) with me?  
(A) go (B) going (C) to go (D) being go
- ( ) 2. It's no use \_\_\_\_\_ too much water.  
(A) drink (B) to drink (C) drinking (D) drank

## 六、不定詞的用途

不定詞的形成方式相當簡單，只要在原形動詞前加上 to 即可。亦即，「不定詞 = to + 原形動詞」。與動名詞一樣，不定詞也有其用途，現在就讓我們來看一看！

### 1. 當句子的主詞，視為單數，所以後面接用單數動詞

例 1：To see a movie is my hobby. (看電影是我的嗜好。)

例 2：To play a computer game is fun. (玩電腦遊戲很有趣。)

### 2. 當某些一般動詞的受詞

例 1：I want to go with her. (我想跟她去。)

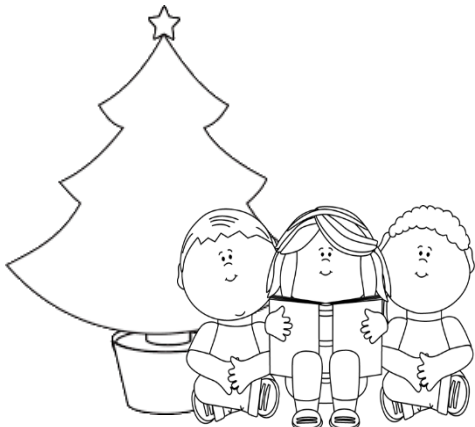
例 2：They liked to eat meat. (他們喜歡吃肉。)



### 隨堂小練習

#### ※選擇題

- ( ) 1. To read books \_\_\_\_\_ my hobby (嗜好).  
(A) is (B) are (C) does (D) do



## 七、接用不定詞的動詞

在英文中，有些動詞後面一定要接用不定詞，這些動詞中常見的有：

want (想要)、would like (想要)、ask (要求)、decide (決定)、learn (學習)、  
plan (計畫)、agree (同意)、seem (似乎)、expect (期望)、mean (意指)

例 1：I would like to drink a cup of black tea. (我想要喝一杯紅茶。)

例 2：They plan to take a trip. (他們計畫去旅行。)

例 3：He seems to like this dog. (他似乎喜歡這隻狗。)

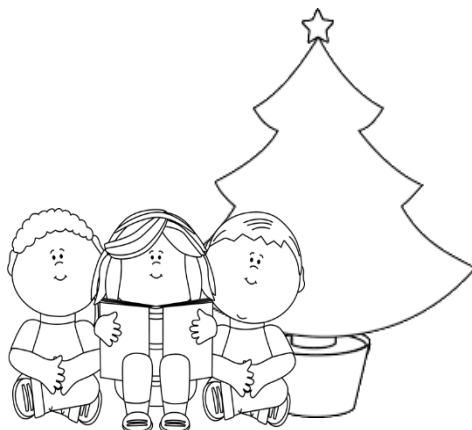
例 4：We agree to give the man a bike. (我們同意給這個男人一輛腳踏車。)



## 隨堂小練習

## ※選擇題

- (     ) 1. This old man wants \_\_\_\_\_ English.  
(A) learning (B) to learn (C) to learning (D) learned
- (     ) 2. They decide \_\_\_\_\_ at home.  
(A) eating lunch (B) eat lunch (C) to eat lunch (D) ate lunch



## 八、重要的不定詞句型

### 1. too...to...：太…以致於不能…

例 1：He is too shy to talk to Jane. (他太害羞以致於不能跟 Jane 談話。)

例 2：Ken is too tired to go to the party. (Ken 太累以致於不能去派對。)

### 2. 要求/叫/告訴某人做某事的句型

例 1：They asked me to eat lunch with them. (他們叫我跟他們一起吃午餐。)

例 2：My mother told Mark to eat more. (我媽媽告訴 Mark 多吃一些。)

### 3. 動詞 + enough + 名詞 + to + 原形動詞

例 1：They don't have enough money to buy a cake. (他們沒有足夠的錢買蛋糕。)

例 2：Jack has enough food to eat. (Jack 有足夠的食物可吃。)

### 4. 動詞 + 形容詞 / 副詞 + enough + to + 原形動詞

例 1：My sister is old enough to go to school. (我妹妹年紀大到足以上學了。)

例 2：Mark is tall enough to play basketball. (Mark 高到足以打籃球。)

例 3：He runs fast enough to catch rabbits. (他跑步快到足以抓住兔子。)



## 隨堂小練習

### ※選擇題

( ) 1. This box is too heavy \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) to pick up (B) picking up (C) pick up (D) picked up

( ) 2. These boys have enough books \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) reading (B) to read (C) read (D) be reading

( ) 3. They are rich (富有的) enough \_\_\_\_\_ two houses.

(A) to buy (B) buy (C) buying (D) bought

## 九、接用動名詞及不定詞有不同意思的動詞

## 1. stop (停止)

(1) stop + to + 原形動詞：停下來**去做**… (停止原本的動作，改做另一動作)

例 1：He stopped to drink a cup of coffee. (他停下來喝一杯咖啡。)

⇒ 此句表示，他停止原本在做的動作，改做喝咖啡這個動作。

(2) stop + V-ing：停止**做**… (停止做某動作)

例 1：He stopped smoking. (他停止抽菸。)

⇒ 此句表示，停止抽菸的動作。

## 2. remember (記得)

(1) remember + to + 原形動詞：記得**去做**… (尚未做某事，但記得會要去做)

例 1：May remembers to bring books to school. (May 記得要帶書到學校。)

⇒ 此句表示，May 記得一定要帶書到學校去，只是現在尚未帶去。

(2) remember + V-ing：記得**已做**… (已做了某事，且記得已完成)

例 1：May remembers bringing books to school. (May 記得有帶書到學校。)

⇒ 此句表示，May 記得她已經把書帶到學校去。

## 3. forget (忘記)

(1) forget + to + 原形動詞：忘記**去做**… (沒做某事，而且也忘了要做)

例 1：Mark forgot to do his homework yesterday. (Mark 昨天忘記做作業了。)

⇒ 此句表示，Mark 有作業得做，但是他忘記了。

(2) forget + V-ing：忘記**已做**… (已做某事，但卻忘記已完成)

例 1：Mark forgot doing his homework. (Mark 忘記他做了作業。)

⇒ 此句表示，Mark 已做了作業，但是他忘記他已寫完。



## 隨堂小練習

## ※翻譯題

1. Ken 的爺爺忘記吃了晚餐。

\_\_\_\_\_

2. 她們記得要看電影。

\_\_\_\_\_

3. 你應該停下來喝一些水。

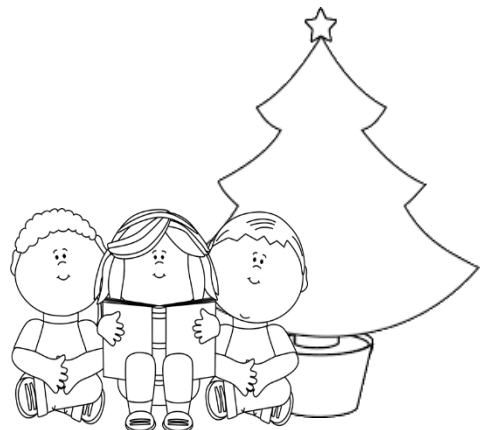
\_\_\_\_\_

### 一、單選題

- ( ) 1. The wife asked her husband \_\_\_\_\_ home with a cake yesterday.  
(A) come (B) coming (C) to come (D) comes
- ( ) 2. Did he dislike (不喜歡) \_\_\_\_\_?  
(A) guesses (B) to guess (C) guess (D) guessing
- ( ) 3. The boy avoided (避免) \_\_\_\_\_ the same gift.  
(A) buying (B) buys (C) buy (D) to buy
- ( ) 4. How about \_\_\_\_\_ badminton with us?  
(A) play (B) playing (C) plays (D) to play
- ( ) 5. Did your mom practice \_\_\_\_\_ cakes?  
(A) make (B) makes (C) making (D) to make
- ( ) 6. Do you want \_\_\_\_\_ the cheese?  
(A) to taste (B) tasting (C) taste (D) tasted
- ( ) 7. Does he mind \_\_\_\_\_ his motorcycle?  
(A) moved (B) moving (C) move (D) to move
- ( ) 8. They finished \_\_\_\_\_ their homework.  
(A) to do (B) do (C) did (D) doing
- ( ) 9. Did she ask you \_\_\_\_\_ about your sister?  
(A) care (B) cares (C) to care (D) caring
- ( ) 10. The girl admitted (承認) \_\_\_\_\_ the bowl.  
(A) breaking (B) break (C) breaks (D) to break
- ( ) 11. My brother keeps \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) cries (B) crying (C) cry (D) to cry
- ( ) 12. Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ us for dinner tonight?  
(A) to join (B) join (C) joining (D) joins



- ( ) 13. They decided (決定) \_\_\_\_\_ to the movie theater.  
(A) going (B) go (C) to go (D) goes
- ( ) 14. We enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ hiking every month.  
(A) to go (B) go (C) goes (D) going
- ( ) 15. Is Ms. Lin used to \_\_\_\_\_ every day?  
(A) smoking (B) smoke (C) smokes (D) to smoke
- ( ) 16. He expected \_\_\_\_\_ the work by (在...之前) next month.  
(A) to finish (B) finishes (C) finishing (D) finish
- ( ) 17. She feels like \_\_\_\_\_ an actress.  
(A) become (B) becoming (C) becomes (D) to become
- ( ) 18. I learned \_\_\_\_\_ cars last year.  
(A) fixed (B) fixing (C) to fix (D) fix
- ( ) 19. They remembered \_\_\_\_\_ the delicious cake.  
(A) ordered (B) to ordering (C) order (D) to order
- ( ) 20. I don't mean \_\_\_\_\_ anything.  
(A) to say (B) saying (C) say (D) said



# English Grammar

## 二、句子重組

1. envelope / I / forgot / table / . / the / on / putting / the

---

2. dad / to / . / rest / weeks / for / My / two / planned

---

3. me / Does / to / tomorrow / meet / agree / ? / she

---

4. feed / to / the / They / dogs / . / stopped

---

5. dating / about / with / ? / week / me / What / next

---

## 三、翻譯題

1. It is no use worrying about him.

---

2. Did he stop shouting?

---

3. Mom is tired of waiting for my sister.

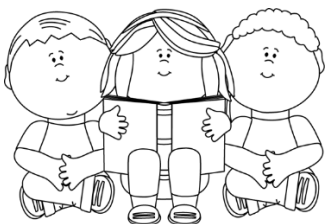
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4. She seemed (似乎) to win the game.

---

5. We forgot to practice last night.

---



## 一、單選題

- ( ) 1. My uncle doesn't mind \_\_\_\_\_ in that bed.  
(A) sleep (B) to sleep (C) sleeping (D) sleeps
- ( ) 2. Did she admit (承認) \_\_\_\_\_ the window?  
(A) breaks (B) breaking (C) break (D) to break
- ( ) 3. They practice \_\_\_\_\_ every day.  
(A) skate (B) skates (C) skating (D) to skate
- ( ) 4. You should remind (提醒) her, or she won't remember \_\_\_\_\_ the cake.  
(A) to cut (B) cutting (C) cut (D) cuts
- ( ) 5. That boy dislikes (不喜歡) \_\_\_\_\_ to get up early.  
(A) to have (B) have (C) has (D) having
- ( ) 6. Please stop \_\_\_\_\_ TV.  
(A) watch (B) watching (C) watches (D) to watching
- ( ) 7. How about \_\_\_\_\_ from here?  
(A) to start (B) starting (C) start (D) starts
- ( ) 8. I finished \_\_\_\_\_ the novel (小說) last night.  
(A) reading (B) read (C) to read (D) reads
- ( ) 9. You may ask the police \_\_\_\_\_ you the way to the station.  
(A) show (B) to show (C) showing (D) shows
- ( ) 10. She could not help \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) cries (B) cry (C) crying (D) to cry
- ( ) 11. The girl is too weak \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) to hop (B) hopping (C) hop (D) hops
- ( ) 12. Giving up \_\_\_\_\_ will make you healthy.  
(A) to smoke (B) smokes (C) smoke (D) smoking

# English Grammar

- ( ) 13. I avoid ( 避免 ) \_\_\_\_\_ without ( 沒有 ) eating breakfast.  
(A) jog (B) to jog (C) jogs (D) jogging
- ( ) 14. My mom is good at \_\_\_\_\_ a sweater.  
(A) knitting (B) knit ( 編織 ) (C) knits (D) to knit
- ( ) 15. Tom has enough water \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) drinks (B) drink (C) to drink (D) drinking
- ( ) 16. My son's birthday is coming. I want \_\_\_\_\_ him a computer as a gift.  
(A) buying (B) to buy (C) bought (D) to buying
- ( ) 17. Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ to the factory with me?  
(A) going (B) to go (C) go (D) goes
- ( ) 18. My daughter is used to \_\_\_\_\_ the flute every day.  
(A) playing (B) play (C) plays (D) played
- ( ) 19. Wendy: Excuse me ( 請問 ; 抱歉 ) . Where is the gym?  
Simon: Just keep \_\_\_\_\_ for two more blocks and you'll see it.  
(A) going (B) to go (C) go (D) goes 〈 改編自基測 95-1 〉
- ( ) 20. Dad always tells me not \_\_\_\_\_ only for tests. Otherwise ( 否則 ) , I will soon lose interest ( 興趣 ) in learning.  
(A) study (B) studying (C) studied (D) to study 〈 改編自基測 98-1 〉

## 二、改錯

- ( ) 1. He kept wave to her to come.
- ( ) 2. She is thinking about changes her job.
- ( ) 3. The soldier agreed letting me in.
- ( ) 4. How about toasted the bread for breakfast?
- ( ) 5. Is the housewife tired of mop the floor?
- ( ) 6. Did the queen plan going camping with the prince?
- ( ) 7. That guy seemed ( 似乎 ) making a lot of mistakes.
- ( ) 8. Does he have trouble to choose a new cellphone?
- ( ) 9. He learned to catching a ball last month.
- ( ) 10. We expected ( 期待 ) to going to the U.S.A.

## 三、句子重組

1. good / had / a / cat / playing / . / We / time / with / her

---

2. market / They / to / . / go / to / plan / the

---

3. you / another / house / ? / about / moving / think / Do / to

---

4. forgetting / I / sorry / . / birthday / for / your / am

---

5. like / take / art / to / a / . / course / I / would / in

---

## 四、翻譯題

1. He put off (延遲) seeing a doctor.

---

2. We decided to go to the department store.

---

3. Did he want to tell me that story?

---

4. 他們想要存錢 (save money) 嗎? (用 feel like...作答)

---

5. Ben 擅長唱歌。

---



### 一、填空

1. They had fun in \_\_\_\_\_ (go) climbing.
2. Did he want \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a reporter?
3. I decided \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) a scooter.
4. Our son was sorry for \_\_\_\_\_ (break) your glasses.
5. His daughter is old enough \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to school.
6. I am thirsty. I have to stop \_\_\_\_\_ (drink) some water.
7. They planned \_\_\_\_\_ (take) the airplane to Japan.
8. I would like \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) spaghetti.
9. This boy is too weak \_\_\_\_\_ (stand) up.
10. Her sister expected \_\_\_\_\_ (join) the party with her.

### 二、對話填空

1. A: Do they practice playing the violin every day?  
B: Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ . (簡答)
2. A: Is that foreigner good at singing?  
B: No, he \_\_\_\_\_ good at singing.
3. A: Is our son tall enough to play basketball?  
B: Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ . (簡答)
4. A: Did you do your homework (家庭作業)?  
B: No, I \_\_\_\_\_ (forget) \_\_\_\_\_ my homework.
5. A: Did you eat lunch?  
B: Yes, they \_\_\_\_\_ (ask) me \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) lunch with them.

## 三、翻譯題

1. 爸爸同意吃披薩嗎？

---

2. 我們昨天打網球打得很開心。(以 have a good time...作答)

---

3. 那個男孩似乎餵了這隻狗。

---

4. 他上週學習吹橫笛。

---

5. 我厭倦於每週去野餐。

---

6. 他跟他的鄰居說話有困擾。(以 have trouble in...作答)

---

7. 媽媽要求我每天喝牛奶。

---

8. 我忘記我買了種子。

---

9. 他太窮了以致於不能買一隻母牛。

---

10. 我們忍不住哭了。(以 cannot help...作答)

---

# English Grammar

## 四、短文中翻英

A：明天是假日。你計畫做什麼？

B：我沒有任何計畫。

A：跟我一起去百貨公司如何？

B：我不想去百貨公司。我厭倦購物了。

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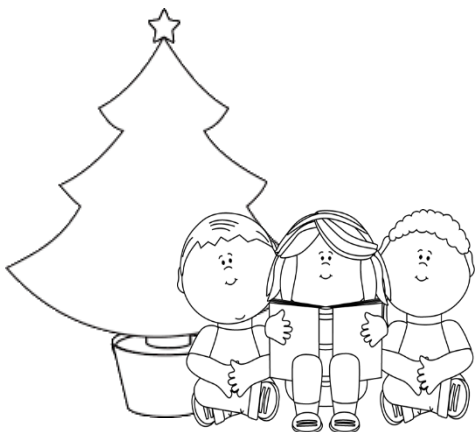
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## 五、閱讀

Tom : Where are your students?

Jack : They are practicing playing tennis in the gym.

Tom : Did they finish doing their homework?

Jack : Yes, they did. I asked them to do their homework first.

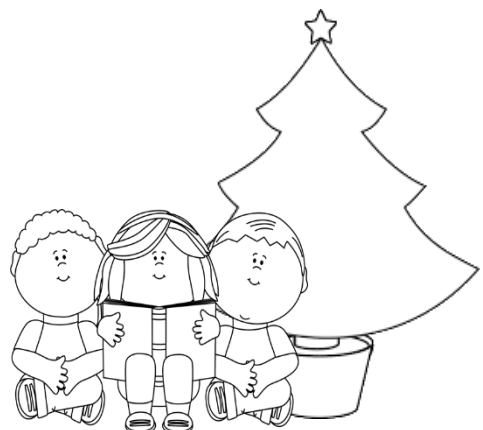
Tom : They seem to like sports very much. I saw them playing dodgeball yesterday.

Jack : They have fun in playing balls.



單字 : seem 似乎

- (     ) 1. Where are Jack's students?  
 (A) In the hotel (B) In the gym (C) In the office
- (     ) 2. Did the students do homework?  
 (A) Yes (B) No (C) We don't know.
- (     ) 3. What did the students do yesterday?  
 (A) Playing tennis (B) Playing baseball (C) Playing dodgeball



### 一、短文英翻中與選擇

#### 1. 短文英翻中

Kay : Do you mind opening the window? It's a little hot.

Billy : No, I don't mind. It's really hot.

Kay : Do you want to get something to drink?

Billy : I would like to drink a cup of black tea.

Kay : How about eating a little bread? It's delicious.

Billy : No, thanks. I don't eat bread. It will let me get fat.

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#### 2. 短文選擇

- (     ) 1. Does Billy feel hot?  
(A) Yes (B) No (C) We don't know.
- (     ) 2. What does Billy want to drink?  
(A) Coffee (B) Green tea (C) Black tea
- (     ) 3. Will Billy eat bread?  
(A) Yes (B) No (C) We don't know.

## 二、克漏字選擇

Dear Ben,

I don't mean   1.   off, but life here is wonderful! I   2.   up early every day. After breakfast, I enjoy   3.   swimming at the beach. At noon, I go to my aunt's house. She is good   4.     5.  . The seafood here is so fresh and delicious. After lunch, I like   6.   to the library to read. I really love this place, and maybe you will come here in the future.

Tim

 單字：show off 炫耀；seafood 海產

- (    ) 1. (A) show (B) to show (C) showing
- (    ) 2. (A) getting (B) get (C) gets
- (    ) 3. (A) going (B) go (C) to go
- (    ) 4. (A) on (B) to (C) at
- (    ) 5. (A) cooking (B) cooks (C) to cook
- (    ) 6. (A) goes (B) go (C) to go





### Topic 1 虛主詞 It 的用法

相信大家都還記得，「it」這個代名詞用來替代非生物或動植物，中文是「它；牠」之意，可當句子裡的主詞或受詞。然而，it 還有另一種用法，我們稱它「虛主詞」。顧名思義，此刻的 it 在句中雖然貌似主詞，其實真正的主詞並不是 it，而是句中的其他字詞，因此我們稱此處的 it 為「虛主詞」。那麼，虛主詞 it 有  
哪些用處呢？且看以下說明。

#### 一、虛主詞 It 的使用及句型

1. 表達「人格特質」的形容詞，習慣會用虛主詞 It 開頭來造句。而要表達“對某人而言”，則要加 **of** + 人。其句型如下：

**It + be 動詞 + nice / kind / bad + of 人 + to V...**

例 1：It is nice of you to help Jack. (你人真好，幫助 Jack。)

例 2：It is kind of Amy to teach me English. (Amy 人真好，教我英文。)

2. 與「事物」有關的形容詞，習慣會用虛主詞 It 開頭來造句。而要表達“對某人而言”，則要加 **for** + 人。其句型如下：

**It + be 動詞 + possible / easy / important / hard / difficult / impossible + for 人 + to V...**

例 1：It is hard for him to ride a bike. (對他而言，騎腳踏車很難。)

例 2：It is important for me to pass the English quiz. (對我而言，通過英語小考是重要的。)



#### 隨堂小練習

##### ※選擇題

- ( ) 1. It is difficult \_\_\_\_\_ to study hard.  
(A) for her (B) of her (C) to her (D) from her
- ( ) 2. It is bad \_\_\_\_\_ to smoke in the room.  
(A) to her (B) on her (C) for her (D) of her
- ( ) 4. It is hard \_\_\_\_\_ to speak English.  
(A) of Paul (B) to Paul (C) on Paul (D) for Paul

## 二、虛主詞與不定詞及動名詞的互換

不定詞與動名詞當主詞的句子都能以「虛主詞 It」開頭的句子來替換，以下分別介紹替換的句型。

1. 不定詞當主詞時，倘若那個不定詞太長，可以用虛主詞 It 開頭，把真主詞（不定詞）移到後面。其句型如下：

**To V... + be 動詞 + adj. = It + be 動詞 + adj. + to V...**

例 1：To ride a bike along this road is comfortable.（沿著這條路騎腳踏車很舒服。）

= It is comfortable to ride a bike along this road.

例 2：To swim in the river is very dangerous.（在河裡游泳非常危險。）

= It is very dangerous to swim in the river.

例 3：To play computer games is interesting.（玩電腦遊戲很有趣。）

= It is interesting to play computer games

例 4：To run fast is hard for May.（對 May 而言，跑快很難。）

= It is hard for May to run fast.

2. 動名詞當主詞：

**V-ing... + be 動詞 + adj. = It + be 動詞 + adj. + to V...**

例 1：Playing computer games is interesting.（玩電腦遊戲很有趣。）

= It is interesting to play computer games.

例 2：Speaking English is easy for him.（對他而言，說英文很容易。）

= It is easy for him to speak English.



### 隨堂小練習

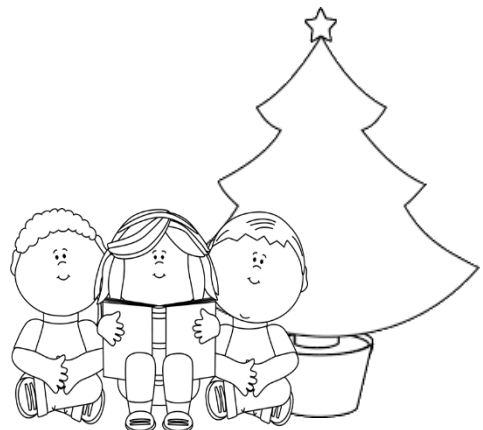
#### ※選擇題

- ( ) 1. Talking to Ken is very boring. = It is very boring \_\_\_\_\_ to Ken.  
(A) talking (B) to talk (C) talk (D) for talking
- ( ) 2. To play in the river is dangerous (危險的). = It is dangerous \_\_\_\_\_ in the river.  
(A) play (B) playing (C) to play (D) to playing

### 一、單選題

- ( ) 1. It is fun \_\_\_\_\_ basketball with friends.  
(A) playing (B) plays (C) to play (D) play
- ( ) 2. It is good for \_\_\_\_\_ to get a lot of exercise.  
(A) we (B) us (C) our (D) I
- ( ) 3. Speaking English well \_\_\_\_\_ not easy.  
(A) is (B) are (C) does (D) do
- ( ) 4. It is not \_\_\_\_\_ for me to make up my mind.  
(A) easily (B) easier (C) easiest (D) easy
- ( ) 5. It is important \_\_\_\_\_ you to go to bed early.  
(A) to (B) of (C) for (D) at
- ( ) 6. \_\_\_\_\_ the floor is difficult for Tom.  
(A) Mops (B) Mopping (C) To mopping (D) Mop
- ( ) 7. \_\_\_\_\_ a hot bath is great.  
(A) To taking (B) To take (C) Take (D) Takes
- ( ) 8. It is nice \_\_\_\_\_ Ben to take me to Taipei with him.  
(A) of (B) on (C) in (D) for
- ( ) 9. \_\_\_\_\_ people is important for him.  
(A) Helps (B) Help (C) To helping (D) To help
- ( ) 10. It is possible (可能的) \_\_\_\_\_ the boy not to talk in the class.  
(A) of (B) for (C) to (D) on
- ( ) 11. \_\_\_\_\_ up early in cold winter is really not easy.  
(A) Get (B) Gets (C) Getting (D) To getting
- ( ) 12. It is hard \_\_\_\_\_ them not to watch TV every day.  
(A) for (B) of (C) on (D) in

- ( ) 13. It is kind \_\_\_\_\_ your neighbor to give us many papayas.  
(A) of (B) on (C) for (D) in
- ( ) 14. To listen to English songs \_\_\_\_\_ fun.  
(A) are (B) is (C) does (D) can
- ( ) 15. It is comfortable \_\_\_\_\_ in the garden in the afternoon.  
(A) walking (B) are walk (C) walks (D) to walk
- ( ) 16. It is impossible (不可能的) \_\_\_\_\_ the woman's life.  
(A) changes (B) change (C) to change (D) changing
- ( ) 17. It \_\_\_\_\_ not terrible to learn history.  
(A) is (B) are (C) does (D) do
- ( ) 18. It is right \_\_\_\_\_ her to go to the movie theater early.  
(A) at (B) for (C) on (D) in
- ( ) 19. It is dangerous (危險的) \_\_\_\_\_ on the street.  
(A) play (B) playing (C) to play (D) plays
- ( ) 20. It is impolite (不禮貌的) \_\_\_\_\_ in a public (公眾的) place.  
(A) smoking (B) to smoke (C) smokes (D) smoke



# English Grammar

## 二、句子重組

1. interesting / . / It / story / is / her / to / hear

---

2. easy / with / a / . / fork / son / is / for / Eating / my

---

3. her / It / is / lovely / of / to / . / people / help / poor

---

4. chair / sit / . / comfortable / on / this / is / To

---

5. carry / is / my / refrigerator / . / for / son / to / impossible (不可能的) / It / a

---

## 三、翻譯題

1. It is kind of you to tell me the way to museum.

---

2. It is comfortable to lie (躺) on the grass.

---

3. It is important for us to jog every day.

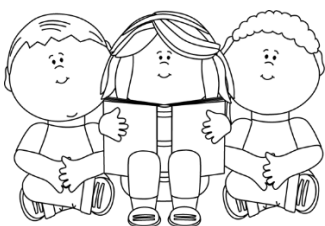
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4. Going to Taipei by train is convenient.

---

5. To win the race is easy for him.

---





## 一、填空

1. It is convenient for people in Taipei \_\_\_\_\_ (take) MRT to work.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) doing homework is easy for the girl.
3. It is important for students \_\_\_\_\_ (learn) English well.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ (remember) the words is necessary (需要的).
5. It is important for \_\_\_\_\_ (she) to go to the party.
6. It is hard for Jack \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) the homework.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ (work) with John is fun.
8. It is nice of her \_\_\_\_\_ (practice) playing badminton with me.
9. It is possible (可能的) for him \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) five plates of noodles.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ (teach) children to play Frisbee is fun.

## 二、改錯

- (            ) 1. It is bad for him to cheat (戲弄、欺騙) us.
- (            ) 2. It is not easy for my dad kissing us every day.
- (            ) 3. It is impossible (不可能的) for we to count the red beans.
- (            ) 4. It is difficult of her to talk to a foreigner.
- (            ) 5. Keeping healthy is important of me.
- (            ) 6. It is kind of your mom inviting me to your party.
- (            ) 7. Take a bath after an exercise is comfortable.
- (            ) 8. It is hard of my brother to move the heavy couch.
- (            ) 9. To take good photos are easy for the prince.
- (            ) 10. It is nice of you to waiting for me.

# English Grammar

## 三、依提示作答

1. How is it to swim in the sea? (請以「危險的」詳答)

---

2. How is he? (請以「他人真好，修理我的車」詳答)

---

3. How is the student? (請以「他人真壞，踢那隻狗」詳答)

---

4. What is difficult for you? (請以「save money 存錢」詳答)

---

5. What is interesting for your brother? (請以「玩電腦遊戲」詳答)

---

## 四、翻譯題

1. 玩水很有趣。

---

2. 搭公車是安全的。

---

3. 拉小提琴不是容易的。

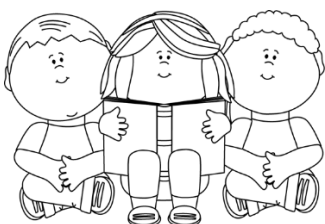
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4. 那個男孩人真好，幫了那女孩。

---

5. 對我而言，保持健康是重要的。

---



## II - 6 動詞三態及現在完成式、現在完成進行式



### 學習情報站

※必備文法概念：

Topic 1 動詞三態

Topic 2 現在完成式

★ 現在完成式的使用時機

★ 現在完成式句型 - 否定句

★ 現在完成式句型 - 肯定句

★ 現在完成式句型 - 疑問句

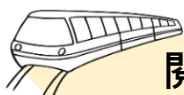
Topic 3 現在完成進行式

★ 現在完成進行式的使用時機

★ 現在完成進行式句型



單字進度：Boyo Fun English 800 Words L28~L30



### 閱讀特快車

### Let's go to the country

Bob and Tim's uncle has been living in the country for many years. The landscape in the country is lovely. Bob and Tim love it so much, so they have decided to visit their uncle next month.

Bob : I really enjoy the fresh air and clear sky in the country. They really make me feel comfortable and glad.

Tim : I also love them so much. Ah, the river is so clean and cool, too. I enjoy playing the water there and standing inside. It is refreshing.

Bob : I agree with you! The fish in the river are very big, too! I remember the fishing time. We got lots of fish last year!

Tim : Yah, summer is the best fishing time. I have been ready to enjoy it!



文章單字：landscape 景色；so 所以；refreshing 清涼的；fishing 釣魚；ready 準備好的



文章說明：

★ 短文裡面說到了一些跟心情感覺有關的形容詞，如 glad。每次要表達情緒時就詞窮嗎？讓我們來看一些可用來表達情緒的字詞：

excited 興奮的、cheerful 高興的、panic 慌張的、nervous 緊張的、anxious 焦慮的、disappointed 失望的、depressed 沮喪的



### Topic 1 動詞三態

先前的文法單元有提及**原形動詞**這個語詞，此外，動詞也有**過去式**的變化。在這個單元中，我們要來看動詞的另一個變化形態，我們稱它為**過去分詞**。而且，我們統稱原形動詞、過去式及過去分詞為「**動詞三態**」。下面就讓我們一起來看看動詞三態的分類整理。

#### 1. 規則動詞

原形動詞加上-ed 或-d 而形成過去式與過去分詞者，我們稱之為規則動詞。範例如下：

中文	現在式	過去式	過去分詞
及格、經過	pass	passed	passed
失敗、不及格	fail	failed	failed
欺騙、作弊	cheat	cheated	cheated
敲	knock	knocked	knocked
決定	decide	decided	decided
注意到、通知	notice	noticed	noticed
收集	collect	collected	collected
拷貝、抄襲	copy	copied	copied
希望	hope	hoped	hoped
祝福	wish	wished	wished
哭叫	cry	cried	cried
停止	stop	stopped	stopped
(使)滴落、丟下	drop	dropped	dropped
玩	play	played	played

## 2. 不規則動詞 ABB

過去式與過去分詞的形成並非在原形動詞後面加上-ed 或-d，其有另外的變化形態，因此我們稱之為不規則動詞。ABB 的 A 指的是原形動詞，而 BB 指的是過去式及過去分詞，且這二者的變化形態是一樣的。範例如下：

中文	現在式(A)	過去式(B)	過去分詞(B)
帶來	bring	brought	brought
買	buy	bought	bought
接(球)、捕獲	catch	caught	caught
感覺	feel	felt	felt
打架、作戰	fight	fought	fought
找到	find	found	found
得到、拿到	get	got	got
把…掛起、吊	hang	hung	hung
有、吃、使	have	had	had
聽見	hear	heard	heard
拿著、把握	hold	held	held
保留、保持	keep	kept	kept
離開、丟下	leave	left	left
輸、失去	lose	lost	lost
意指	mean	meant	meant
了解	understand	understood	understood



### 3. 不規則動詞 AAA

不規則動詞 AAA 指的是原形動詞、過去式及過去分詞三者的形態是一樣的。

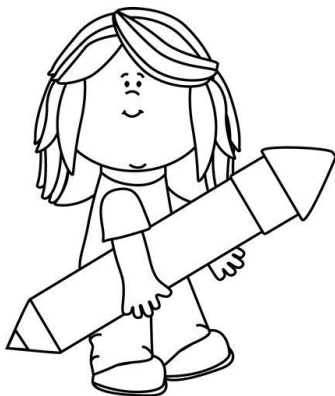
範例如下：

中文	現在式(A)	過去式(A)	過去分詞(A)
花費	cost	cost	cost
切割、剪	cut	cut	cut
打、擊	hit	hit	hit
傷害、使疼痛	hurt	hurt	hurt
讓	let	let	let
放	put	put	put
閱讀	read	read	read

### 4. 不規則動詞 ABA

不規則動詞 ABA 指的是原形動詞及過去分詞二者的形態是一樣的，過去式的形態則與它們不同。範例如下：

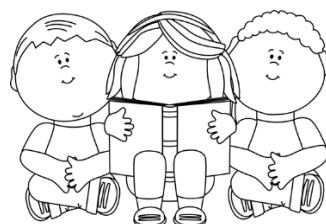
中文	現在式(A)	過去式(B)	過去分詞(A)
來	come	came	come
跑	run	ran	run
成為、變成	become	became	become



## 5. 不規則動詞 ABC

不規則動詞 ABC 指的是原形動詞、過去式及過去分詞三者的形態完全不一樣，有各自的形態。範例如下：

中文	現在式(A)	過去式(B)	過去分詞(C)
開始	begin	began	begun
做	do	did	done
喝	drink	drank	drunk
吃	eat	ate	eaten
落下	fall	fell	fallen
忘記	forget	forgot	forgotten
給	give	gave	given
去	go	went	gone
知道、認識	know	knew	known
騎	ride	rode	ridden
唱	sing	sang	sung
說話	speak	spoke	spoken
游泳	swim	swam	swum
寫	write	wrote	written






## 隨堂小練習

※填充題(寫出下列動詞的三態變化)

	現在式	過去式	過去分詞
1. hope	_____	_____	_____
2. find	_____	_____	_____
3. run	_____	_____	_____
4. read	_____	_____	_____
5. sing	_____	_____	_____
6. buy	_____	_____	_____
7. let	_____	_____	_____

NOTE 



A year from now you  
will wish you had  
started today.  
-Karen Lamb





## Topic 2 現在完成式

### 一、現在完成式的使用時機

**現在完成式**，顧名思義就是用來表達某一件事或動作已經做完，而且完成的時間點是現在或不久前。其最大的特徵是「**have / has + 過去分詞**」。然而，現在完成式除了表達一個現在已經完成的動作或事情之外，還有一些情形也會運用到它，現在就讓我們一起來看看它的使用時機吧！

1. 某一個動作從過去一個時間點開始，一直持續到現在才完成。

例 1：I have finished my lunch. (我已經把我的午餐吃完。)

2. 從過去到現在曾有的經驗。

例 1：He has read this book. (他已經讀過這本書。)



### 隨堂小練習

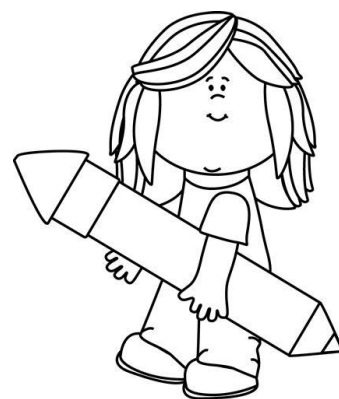
#### ※填充題

1. She \_\_\_\_\_ a letter to her mother.

(她已經寫信給她媽媽。)

2. We \_\_\_\_\_ this movie.

(我們已經看過這部電影。)



## 二、現在完成式句型 - 肯定句

1. 肯定句可以加入 already，也可不加。句中有 already 時，其位置為 have / has 後面，或是放於句尾。**have / has 在完成式中是助動詞**，have 用於主詞是第一、第二人稱，還有主詞是複數時，has 則用於主詞是第三人稱單數。肯定句之句型如下：

(1) **主詞 + have / has + (already) + 過去分詞 + ...**

例 1：He has (already) done his homework. (他已經做完作業了。)

(2) **主詞 + have / has + 過去分詞 + ... + (already).**

例 1：I have eaten my dinner (already). (我已經吃晚餐了。)

- (3) 常與現在完成式搭配的時間副詞有：次數(once, twice, three times, several times)、recently / lately(最近)、just(剛剛)、in one's life(在...一生之中)、for + 一段時間、since + 過去某個時間點、before(以前)

例 1：Jane has seen the movie twice. (Jane 看過那部電影二次。)

例 2：We have been to Taipei recently. (我們最近去了台北。)

例 3：Ken has just finished his breakfast. (Ken 剛剛才吃完他的早餐。)

例 4：My aunt has lived in America in her life. (我阿姨一生都住在美國。)

例 5：We have lived here for ten years. (我們已經住在這裡 10 年了。)

例 6：They have lived here since 1998. (他們自 1998 年起就住在這裡了。)

例 7：I have lived here since I was a child. (我自還是小孩就住在這裡了。)

例 8：We have seen her before. (我們以前見過她。)

2. 此外，如要表達自從某事或動作後，到現在已經歷時多久了，我們可用以下句型：

**It has been / It's been + 一段時間 + since + 主詞 + 過去式動詞 + ...**

★ It has been = It's been

例 1：It has been three hours since he finished his homework.

(自從他寫完作業到現在已經 3 小時了。)

例 2：It's been a long time since she left Japan.

(她離開日本已經很長時間了。)



### 隨堂小練習

※翻譯題

1. Kelly 已經住在台北 20 年了。

\_\_\_\_\_

2. 自從他去美國到現在已經 6 年了。

\_\_\_\_\_

### 三、現在完成式句型 - 否定句

1. 在 have 及 has 後面加上 not 即成否定句，二者能與 not 縮寫成 haven't / hasn't。如要表示某動作尚未完成時，此句型可以加入 yet，當然也可不加；句中有 yet 時，yet 放於句尾。其句型如下：

**主詞 + haven't / hasn't + 過去分詞 + ... + (yet).**

例 1：I have not / haven't seen him before. (我以前從沒有見過他。)

例 2：My mom hasn't cooked (yet). (我媽媽還沒有煮飯。)

例 3：Jack has not / hasn't been to Japan. (Jack 沒有去過日本。)

例 4：They have not / haven't gone to Japan (yet). (他們還沒有去日本。)

⇒ 現在完成式中 **been to** 與 **gone to** 的區別：

(1) **have / has been to** 指的是，曾經去過某地的經驗，而且現在回來了。

(2) **haven't / hasn't been to** 表示沒有去某地的經驗。

(3) **have / has gone to** 指的是，已經到達某地，現在在那邊，或是去某地的途中。

(4) **haven't / hasn't gone to** 表示尚未出發去某地。

2. 另一種否定的表達方式即是直接在 have 及 has 後面加上 never，我們用此句型來表達未曾、沒有過某經驗；因 never 已有否定的意味，因此有了 never 就不需再寫 not。而以 never 來表示的句型不會加上 yet。句型如下：

**主詞 + have / has + never + 過去分詞 + ...**

例 1：We have never eaten beef. (我們沒有吃過牛肉。)

例 2：My father has never been to America. (我爸爸沒有去過美國。)



## 隨堂小練習

※翻譯題

1. 我還沒有吃晚餐。

---

2. 我們沒有去過美國。(用 never 造句)

---

3. 她們還沒去美國。

---

## 四、現在完成式句型 - 疑問句

1. 現在完成式的疑問句只要將助動詞 have / has 搬移到句首即可。而有問就會有答，現在完成式疑問句的回答也是要用 Yes 或 No 開頭。其句型如下：

問句：(1) **Have / Has + 主詞 + 過去分詞 + ... + (yet)?**

(2) **Have / Has + 主詞 + (ever) + 過去分詞 + ...?**

答句 1：(肯定簡答) **Yes, 主詞 + have / has.**

(肯定詳答) **Yes, 主詞 + have / has + 過去分詞 + ...**

例 1：Q: Have your students left the school yet?

(你的學生離開學校了嗎?)

A: Yes, they have. (是的，他們已離開。)

例 2：Q: Has Paul ever got good grades? (Paul 曾經得到好成績嗎?)

A: Yes, he has got good grades several times.

(是的，他已經得到好成績好幾次了。)

⇒ 在例 1 及例 2 中，如要詢問某動作是否完成，句中可以加入 yet，當然也可不加；若要詢問是否有做過某事或某動作的經驗時，句中 can 以加入 ever，當然也可不加。

答句 2：(否定簡答) **No, 主詞 + haven't / hasn't.**

**No, 主詞 + never + have / has.**

(否定詳答) **No, 主詞 + haven't / hasn't + 過去分詞 + ...**

**No, 主詞 + have / has + never + 過去分詞 + ...**

例 3：Q: Has Tom passed the math exam? (Tom 通過數學考試了嗎?)

A: No, he hasn't passed it yet. (不，他尚未通過。)

例 4：Q: Have you cheated in the exams? (你考試作弊過嗎?)

A: No, I never have. (不，我沒有作弊過。)

例 5：Q: Has May ever failed in the exams? (May 考試不及格過嗎?)

A: No, she has never failed in the exams. (不，她考試沒有不及格過。)

⇒ 由例 4 及例 5 我們可以得知，never 在簡答及詳答句中的位置不一樣。簡答時，never 要置於 have/has 的前面；詳答時，never 要置於 have/has 的後面。

2. 此外，我們也可用以下句型來詢問歷經了多久：

問句：**How long + have / has + 主詞 + 過去分詞 + ...?**

答句：**主詞 + have / has + 過去分詞 + ...**

例 1：Q: How long has he learned English? (他學英文多久了?)

A: He has learned English for fifteen years. (他已經學英文 15 年了。)

例 2：Q: How long has she watched TV? (她看電視多久了?)

A: She has watched TV since 1:30. (自 1:30 起她就一直看電視。)



### 隨堂小練習

※翻譯題

1. 你的爺爺以前曾經去過日本嗎?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. 她們住在美國多久了?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Jack 剛剛才吃完午餐嗎? 不，Jack 還沒吃完午餐。

\_\_\_\_\_



## Topic 3 現在完成進行式

### 一、現在完成進行式的使用時機

**現在完成進行式**，顧名思義就是同時有現在完成式與進行式的特性存在。而究竟是怎樣的情形會使用到它呢？現在就讓我們一起來看看它的使用時機吧！

1. 某一個動作從過去一個時間點開始，一直持續到現在，且還在進行中。常與介系詞 **since** 或 **for** 連用。

例 1：She has been learning English for ten years. (她已持續學英文 10 年。)

例 2：They have been waiting for you since 2:00. (他們從 2:00 就一直在等你。)

2. 用來表示剛完成的動作，其產生的結果或對現在造成的影響。常與 **recently** 或 **lately** 連用。

例 1：It's been raining recently. (近來一直下雨。)

例 2：Mike has been working hard lately. (Mike 最近一直努力地工作。)

⇒ **補充說明**：有些動詞不能用進行式來表達，想當然爾，它們也就不能用於現在完成進行式。舉個例子來說，love，愛就愛、並無“正在愛”這種說法，因此 love 這個字不會用於進行式。除了 love 這個動詞之外，以下這些動詞也不會用進行式表示：know、like、hate、want、believe、understand、lose、own、buy、die、see



### 隨堂小練習

#### ※填充題

1. Jack has been playing soccer \_\_\_\_\_ 3:00.

(自 3:00 以來 Jack 就一直在踢足球。)

2. Mike has been learning English \_\_\_\_\_ six years.

(Mike 已經持續學英文 6 年了。)

## 二、現在完成進行式句型

## 1. 肯定句

**主詞 + have / has + been + V-ing + ...**

例 1：He has been learning Chinese for fifteen years.

(他已經持續學中文 15 年。)

例 2：They have been working here for twenty years.

(他們在這裡已經持續工作 20 年了。)

例 3：May has been playing the piano since ten o'clock.

(自從 10 點起 May 一直在彈琴。)

## 2. 否定句

**主詞 + haven't / hasn't + been + V-ing + ...**

例 1：He hasn't been learning Chinese for fifteen years.

(他學中文還沒持續 15 年。)

例 2：They haven't been working here for two years.

(他們在這裡工作還沒持續 2 年。)

例 3：May hasn't been playing the piano since ten o'clock.

(自從 10 點起 May 沒一直在彈琴。)

## 3. 疑問句及答句

(1) 問句：**Have / Has + 主詞 + been + V-ing + ...?**

**答句 1：**(肯定簡答) **Yes, 主詞 + have / has.**

(肯定詳答) **Yes, 主詞 + have / has + been + V-ing + ...**

例 1：Q: Has he been learning Chinese for fifteen years?

(他已經持續學中文 15 年了嗎?)

A1: Yes, he has. (是的，他是。)

A2: Yes, he has been learning Chinese for fifteen years.

(是的，他已經持續學中文 15 年了。)

**答句 2：**(否定簡答) **No, 主詞 + haven't / hasn't.**

(否定詳答) **No, 主詞 + haven't / hasn't + been + V-ing + ...**

例 1：Q: Has she been playing the piano for two years?

(她已經持續彈琴 2 年了嗎?)

# English Grammar

A1: No, she hasn't. (不, 她沒有。)

A2: No, she hasn't been playing the piano for two years.

(不, 她沒有持續彈琴 2 年。)

(2) 此外, 如果要問某事或動作到現在已經歷時多久了, 我們可用以下句型:

問句: **How long + have/has + 主詞 + been + V-ing ...?**

答句: **主詞 + have/has + been + V-ing ...**

例 1: Q: How long has he been learning English?

(他持續學英文多久了?)

A: He has been learning English for fifteen years.

(他已經持續學英文 15 年了。)

例 2: Q: How long has she been watching TV?

(她持續看電視多久了?)

A: She has been watching TV since 1:30.

(自 1:30 起她就一直看電視。)



## 隨堂小練習

※翻譯題 (以現在完成進行式作答)

1. Kelly 已經住在台北 20 年了嗎?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Kelly 自 1997 年以來就住在台北。

\_\_\_\_\_

3. 我們在這裡還沒住 5 年。

\_\_\_\_\_

4. 她們住在台北多久了?

\_\_\_\_\_



## 一、單選題

- ( ) 1. My family \_\_\_\_\_ in America since I was five years old.  
(A) have lived (B) live (C) lived (D) are living
- ( ) 2. John \_\_\_\_\_ to Taipei three years ago.  
(A) moves (B) has moved (C) moved (D) is moving
- ( ) 3. The teachers \_\_\_\_\_ English for more than 35 years.  
(A) has taught (B) have taught (C) has taught (D) have taught
- ( ) 4. They \_\_\_\_\_ their homework since 6 P.M.  
(A) have done (B) done (C) have did (D) did
- ( ) 5. A : Has she been playing computer games over 2 hours?  
B : No, she \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) didn't (B) doesn't been (C) hasn't (D) hasn't been
- ( ) 6. A : Have you made cakes? B : Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) you have (B) I've (C) you've (D) I have
- ( ) 7. He hasn't been watching TV \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday.  
(A) for (B) since (C) when (D) ×
- ( ) 8. We've known each other \_\_\_\_\_ many years.  
(A) for (B) since (C) when (D) ×
- ( ) 9. I met our English teacher \_\_\_\_\_ last night.  
(A) for (B) since (C) when (D) ×
- ( ) 10. Bella \_\_\_\_\_ to Japan many times.  
(A) has been (B) has gone (C) has been gone (D) has been going
- ( ) 11. What have you \_\_\_\_\_ lately?  
(A) been done (B) do (C) been doing (D) did



# English Grammar

- ( ) 12. Tina \_\_\_\_\_ her boyfriend for one year.  
(A) has dating (B) have been dated (C) has been dating  
(D) have dating
- ( ) 13. \_\_\_\_\_ has been four years since I left home.  
(A) He (B) We (C) I (D) It
- ( ) 14. \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ living here for five years?  
(A) Have ; been (B) Have ; × (C) Are ; × (D) Are ; been
- ( ) 15. \_\_\_\_\_ you ever \_\_\_\_\_ ghosts?  
(A) Has ; saw (B) Has ; seen (C) Have ; saw (D) Have ; seen
- ( ) 16. They \_\_\_\_\_ on the phone for two hours and they're still on the phone.  
(A) have been talked (B) have been talking (C) have talked  
(D) have talking
- ( ) 17. He \_\_\_\_\_ English for twelve years and he never stops learning English until now.  
(A) has been learned (B) has been (C) has been learning  
(D) has learned
- ( ) 18. Peter \_\_\_\_\_ a car since last year.  
(A) has had (B) has have (C) had has (D) have has
- ( ) 19. It \_\_\_\_\_ since the day before yesterday but it is sunny now.  
(A) been raining (B) has raining (C) has been rained  
(D) has rained
- ( ) 20. \_\_\_\_\_ has it been raining?  
(A) What (B) When (C) Have (D) How long

## 二、句子重組

1. English / five years / been / She / for / . /has / studying
-

2. I / dishes / the / have / . / already / done

---

3. has / He / glasses / six / milk / drunk / . / of / today

---

4. since / my cat / been / weeks / three / It / has / died / .

---

5. been / They / . / breakfast / have / eating / minutes / for / 50

---

### 三、翻譯題

1. He has been to Canada.

---

2. My brother has had the car for one year.

---

3. He has been teaching English since 1999.

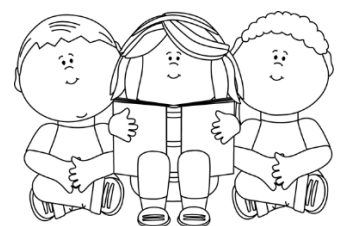
---

4. Have you read this book?

---

5. They have been listening to music since 2:00 P.M.

---



### 一、單選題

- ( ) 1. He \_\_\_\_\_ balloons for 20 minutes.  
(A) have blew (B) has blew (C) have blown (D) has blown
- ( ) 2. I've known Peter, my best friend, \_\_\_\_\_ I was four.  
(A) for (B) since (C) when (D) ×
- ( ) 3. They have known Mary \_\_\_\_\_ 2002.  
(A) for (B) since (C) when (D) ×
- ( ) 4. She has \_\_\_\_\_ for you for three hours and she's still there.  
(A) waited (B) been waited (C) waiting (D) been waiting
- ( ) 5. It has been many years since he \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) died (B) has died (C) dead (D) has been dead
- ( ) 6. We \_\_\_\_\_ since yesterday.  
(A) don't sleep (B) aren't sleeping  
(C) haven't slept (D) haven't sleeping
- ( ) 7. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ my friend, Mike, before?  
(A) Have ; been met (B) Have ; met  
(C) Have ; been meeting (D) Have ; metted
- ( ) 8. I \_\_\_\_\_ never \_\_\_\_\_ the Taroko National Park.  
(A) have ; visited (B) have been ; visiting  
(C) have ; been visiting (D) have been ; visited
- ( ) 9. Bella \_\_\_\_\_ to Japan so she isn't here now.  
(A) has been (B) has gone (C) has been gone (D) has been going
- ( ) 10. Betty : What \_\_\_\_\_ this morning?  
Billy : Well, it's Sunday. I have gone to church with my father.  
(A) have you done (B) were you doing  
(C) have you been doing (D) did you do

- ( ) 11. Nancy : Has John \_\_\_\_\_ English for two hours?  
Peter : Yes, he \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) studying ; has                      (B) been studying ; has  
(C) studied : has been                  (D) been studying ; has been
- ( ) 12. \_\_\_\_\_ your sisters been doing homework all night?  
(A) Were   (B) Have   (C) Is   (D) Has
- ( ) 13. The bus hasn't arrived yet. I \_\_\_\_\_ for it since 2:00 P.M. and it's 2:30 now.  
(A) have been waiting                  (B) have waited  
(C) have been waited                  (D) waited
- ( ) 14. They \_\_\_\_\_ for their friend for thirty minutes.  
(A) has been waiting                  (B) have waited  
(C) have been waited                  (D) waited
- ( ) 15. Alice : Have you ever been to a baseball game?  
Jamie : No, never. \_\_\_\_\_?  
Alice : Sure. Baseball is my favorite sport.  
(A) Do you                      (B) Have you  
(C) Don't you                      (D) Has you                  〈改編自基測 95-1〉
- ( ) 16. Bill : \_\_\_\_\_ you ever \_\_\_\_\_ to Hong Kong?  
Ted : Yes, twice already. It's really a fun place to go.  
(A) Have ; went                  (B) Have ; been  
(C) Have ; gone                  (D) Have ; be                  〈改編自基測 92-2〉
- ( ) 17. The weather \_\_\_\_\_ rainy and cloudy in the last few days. I hope the sun will come out soon.  
(A) has been                      (B) have been  
(C) had been                      (D) have has been                  〈改編自會考 106〉



# English Grammar

- (     ) 18. Susan : \_\_\_\_\_ have you talked on the phone?  
Walter : I've only talked for thirty minutes!  
(A) How old            (B) How often  
(C) How many        (D) How long    〈改編自基測 95-1〉
- (     ) 19. They are crazy about dolls. In the past three years, they have \_\_\_\_\_ more than one hundred dolls.  
(A) collects   (B) collecting   (C) collected   (D) been collected 〈改編自基測 95-1〉
- (     ) 20. You \_\_\_\_\_ in front of the computer for more than five hours. It's time for you to get some exercise.  
(A) have gone to   (B) have been   (C) have gone   (D) have been to  
〈改編自基測 91-2〉

## 二、改錯

- (            ) 1. I have been knowing May for 10 years.
- (            ) 2. Mom has do the dishes last night.
- (            ) 3. George and Mary have never saw the movie.
- (            ) 4. Do you ever read that novel?
- (            ) 5. I have gone to Tainan. Now I am in Taipei.
- (            ) 6. Tina has studied English since four hours.
- (            ) 7. John has been sleeping for yesterday.
- (            ) 8. She have has a brand new car for three weeks.
- (            ) 9. My mom lived in Taipei since she was a child.
- (            ) 10. Have she finished her homework?



## 三、句子重組

1. their / cheated / Lisa / . / has / parents / never

---

2. your / ? / excellent / doctor / Has / daughter / become / an

---

3. it / sleeping / ? / has / How / been / long

---

4. many / My / in / times / . / has / brother / class / talked

---

5. since / I / I / . / been / junior / school / studying / high / haven't / from / math / graduated

---

## 四、翻譯題

1. My sister has taken a shower.

---

2. It hasn't been raining for six months.

---

3. How long have your parents been living there?

---

4. 那輛計程車才剛離開嗎？（以現在完成式作答）

---

5. 我們已經持續唱歌唱了五小時了。

---

### 一、填空

1. His brother \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) his science report. (否定句)
2. \_\_\_\_\_ she already gone to Japan? (疑問句)
3. John \_\_\_\_\_ (work) on it for two weeks and he will finish it next month. (肯定句)
4. We \_\_\_\_\_ (know) each other for more than ten years. (否定句)
5. She \_\_\_\_\_ (decide) to buy this expensive house. (否定句)
6. They moved to Taipei in 1993 and they \_\_\_\_\_ (live) here until now. (肯定句)
7. It \_\_\_\_\_ (rain) for half years in Africa so people are under serious (嚴重的) water shortage (匱乏). (否定句)
8. My daughter \_\_\_\_\_ (take) the medicine so she feels better. (肯定句)
9. Zoe \_\_\_\_\_ (met) the famous singer. (否定句)
10. He \_\_\_\_\_ (take) a shower since 8:00 P.M. and he is still in the bathroom. (肯定句)

### 二、對話填空

1. A: Have you met our new English teacher?  
B: Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ . (簡答)
2. A: Has your father already \_\_\_\_\_ to England for work?  
B: No, \_\_\_\_\_. He will go there next month.
3. A: Has Tina \_\_\_\_\_ to Hong Kong?  
B: No, \_\_\_\_\_ never \_\_\_\_\_ to Hong Kong.
4. A: How long have the dogs been fighting?  
B: They have been fighting \_\_\_\_\_ 20 minutes.



## 三、翻譯題

1. 你等你兒子等多久了？

---

2. 我最近都在思考我的未來。

---

3. 她從來不相信 (believe in) 醫生。

---

4. 我已經決定搬到台灣了。

---

5. 那個嬰兒從上午 7 點就一直哭。

---

6. 你們今天早上就已經聽到這則新聞了嗎？

---

7. 從認識她起，我就喜歡她了。

---

8. Amy 最近都在看這本有趣的小說。

---

9. 我去過加拿大二次了。

---

10. 從我十歲開始，我就一直在收集郵票了。

---

# English Grammar

## 四、短文中翻英

A：你看起來很忙。自從晚上六點起，你都在做作業嗎？

B：是的，我已經寫了三小時的作業了。

A：那份作業很困難嗎？

B：不，它不困難，但我們老師給了我們很多作業。

我還沒完成我的數學作業。

A：別擔心。你可以明天再寫。

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## 五、閱讀

Mandy enjoys traveling very much. She has ever been to Japan, Canada, and Italy. In these countries, she loves Japan the most. Mandy's sister, Lucy, has gone to Japan and she has been living there for three months. Mandy is going to visit Lucy alone this Sunday but it has been raining for a week. She hopes the weather will be nice soon.

 單字：Italy 義大利；alone 單獨地

- (     ) 1. Who is Lucy?  
(A) Mandy' friend   (B) Mandy's sister   (C) Mandy's classmate
- (     ) 2. Which is Mandy's favorite country?  
(A) Japan   (B) Canada   (C) Italy

- (     ) 3. Which statement (陳述) is true?
- (A) Lucy lives in Canada now.
  - (B) Mandy will visit her sister by herself.
  - (C) This Sunday is Mandy's first time to go to Japan.



Courage is the price that life  
exacts for granting peace.  
-Amelia Earhart



### 一、短文英翻中與選擇

#### 1. 短文英翻中


Betty : You look bad. What happened to you?

Jason : I haven't eaten anything for more than 23 hours.

Betty : Why don't you eat something?

Jason : I join in the "30 hours famine" to promote the idea of helping the poor in the world.

Betty : I see. I will join in the "30 hours famine" next time.

 單字：30 hours famine 飢餓 30；promote 發揚

---

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---

---

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---

#### 2. 短文選擇

(     ) 1. What is the "30 hours famine"?

(A) A party   (B) A group   (C) An activity (活動)

(     ) 2. When can Jason eat?

(A) Seven hours later   (B) Nine hours later   (C) Eleven hours later


( ) 3. Does Betty support this activity?

(A) Yes (B) No (C) We don't know.

## 二、克漏字選擇

My family and I 1. from Taipei to Taichung when I 2. seven years old. I 3. here for twenty-five years. The weather in Taichung is nice and good and the people in Taichung are kind and friendly. I enjoy 4. here.

But we 5. to New York next week. I 6. there once. There are many people there and the traffic is heavy. I will miss Taichung and my friends very much.

 單字：New York 紐約；traffic 交通；miss 想念

( ) 1. (A) move (B) moved (C) have moved

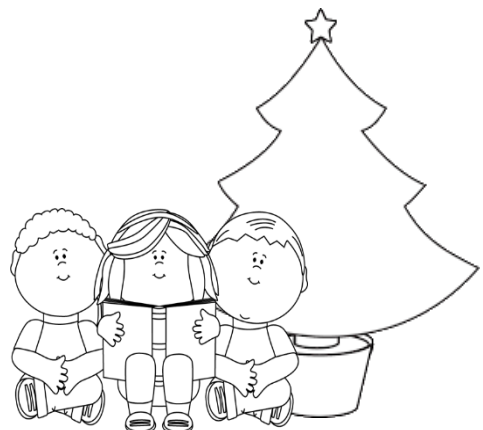
( ) 2. (A) was (B) am (C) will be

( ) 3. (A) lived (B) am lived (C) have been living

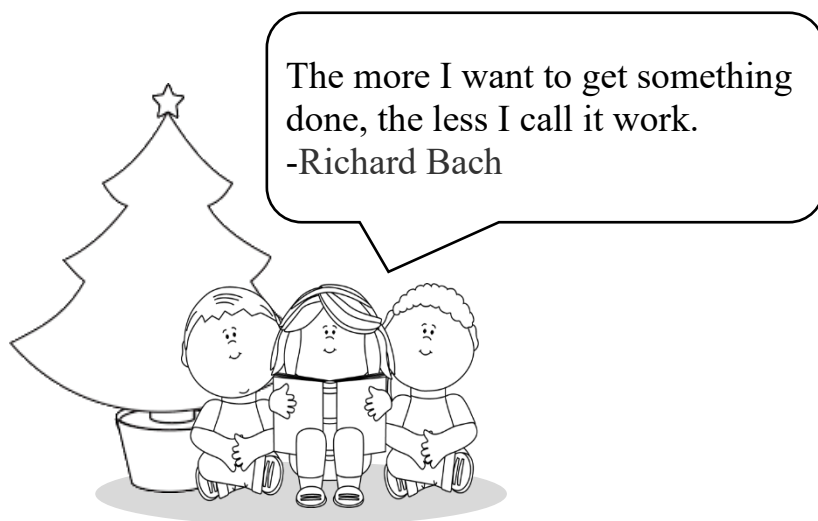
( ) 4. (A) live (B) lives (C) living

( ) 5. (A) will move (B) is going to move (C) are moving

( ) 6. (A) have gone (B) have been (C) have went



NOTE 



## 一、單選題

- ( ) 1. I can't \_\_\_\_\_ without you.  
(A) lives (B) lived (C) live (D) living
- ( ) 2. I heard the little baby \_\_\_\_\_ last night.  
(A) crying (B) cries (C) to cry (D) to crying
- ( ) 3. We are afraid of \_\_\_\_\_ in public ( 當眾 ).  
(A) singing (B) sings (C) sing (D) to sing
- ( ) 4. He is \_\_\_\_\_ fat \_\_\_\_\_ run.  
(A) enough ; to (B) too ; to (C) to ; enough (D) to ; too
- ( ) 5. His knife is \_\_\_\_\_ sharp \_\_\_\_\_ her knife.  
(A) as ; so (B) more ; than (C) so ; so (D) as ; as
- ( ) 6. Q: \_\_\_\_\_ does it taste?  
A: It tastes like chicken.  
(A) What (B) How (C) When (D) Where
- ( ) 7. Q: \_\_\_\_\_ do you write an e-mail?  
A: I write an e-mail twice a day.  
(A) How much (B) How (C) How long (D) How often
- ( ) 8. You \_\_\_\_\_ not take a taxi alone at night.  
(A) had better (B) had (C) better (D) mustn't
- ( ) 9. Q: \_\_\_\_\_ has it been raining?  
A: Almost a week.  
(A) How (B) How long (C) How often (D) How much
- ( ) 10. Mom: Don't play a joke \_\_\_\_\_ your brother. Son: I see.  
(A) on (B) to (C) in (D) of
- ( ) 11. He has bad eyesight ( 視力 ) so he can't see \_\_\_\_\_ without glasses.  
(A) clear (B) clearly (C) clearer (D) clears

# English Grammar

- ( ) 12. I haven't \_\_\_\_\_ my homework.  
(A) been finished (B) being finished (C) finished (D) finish
- ( ) 13. \_\_\_\_\_ is hard for me to speak English.  
(A) It (B) To speak (C) Which (D) Speaking
- ( ) 14. It's her seat, not \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) my (B) mine (C) I (D) mine seat
- ( ) 15. Q: Have you met the actor?  
A: No, I \_\_\_\_\_ never met him.  
(A) have (B) haven't (C) having (D) haven't had

## 二、題組

(1-4 題)

I have three best friends. One is Tina, another is Mike, and the other is Bob. We have known each other for thirty years. Bob was naughty before. He enjoyed playing jokes on others so some of his classmates didn't like him. Tina was the laziest one in our group. She often asked Mike to help her do something that time, but they are husband and wife now. We'll go camping together next month. I am looking forward to seeing them again.

Vicky

10/2/2017



單字：naughty 頑皮的；so 所以；look forward to 期待

- ( ) 1. Who often helped Tina clean her bedroom?  
(A) Bob (B) Mike (C) Vicky (D) Everyone
- ( ) 2. Who played jokes on others?  
(A) Vicky (B) Tina (C) Mike (D) Bob
- ( ) 3. When will they go camping?  
(A) On September (B) On October (C) On November (D) On May



- ( ) 4. Who are husband and wife now?  
 (A) Tina and Mike (B) Tina and Bob (C) Vicky and Mike  
 (D) Vicky and Bob

(5-8 題)

Jane : Hello, this is Jane. Is Lisa there?

Lisa : That's me.

Jane : I have called you several times but there was no answer.

Lisa : Sorry, I was taking a shower when you called me.

Jane : It's OK. I just want to borrow the novel, Harry Potter, from you.

Lisa : I'd like to, but I can't lend it to you. I just gave it to Mike.

Jane : That's too bad.

Lisa : Maybe you can ask Tim for it. I remember he has one, too.

Jane : That sounds great. I'll call him right now.

- ( ) 5. Will Lisa lend the novel to Jane?  
 (A) Yes  
 (B) No  
 (C) Yes, but the novel is not Lisa's.  
 (D) We don't know.
- ( ) 6. Who owns Lisa's novel now?  
 (A) Jane (B) Lisa (C) Mike (D) Tim
- ( ) 7. What does the one refer to?  
 (A) Tim (B) Mike (C) Harry Potter (D) Mike's novel
- ( ) 8. What is Harry Potter in this conversation (對話)?  
 (A) A book (B) A person (C) A movie (D) A novel

# English Grammar

(9-11 題)

Here is an ad (廣告). Read it and answer the question.

## Grand Opening

Do you want to keep your body slim? Do you always feel tired and sleepy? Do you want to become fitter?

**Gorilla's Room** can make you healthy and beautiful. You can swim, dance and do yoga. You can come to Gorilla's Room every day, and it just costs you 30 NT dollars a day. Come and join us!

Time : Sunday – Saturday, 10 a.m.~11 p.m.

Place : Beauty Street, Taipei

## Gorilla's Room



單字：grand 盛大的；slim 苗條的；sleepy 想睡的；fit 強健的；yoga 瑜珈

- ( ) 9. What might Gorilla's Room be?
- (A) A park
  - (B) A school
  - (C) A gym
  - (D) A restaurant
- ( ) 10. Which statement (敘述) is true?
- (A) You can't go to Gorilla's Room on Sunday.
  - (B) You can buy food in the Gorilla's Room.
  - (C) Only fat people can come to Gorilla's room.
  - (D) The Beauty Street is in Taipei.
- ( ) 11. When can't we go to Gorilla's Room?
- (A) At 8 a.m. on Mondays
  - (B) At 11 a.m. on Sundays
  - (C) At 6 p.m. on Wednesdays
  - (D) At 9 p.m. on Fridays

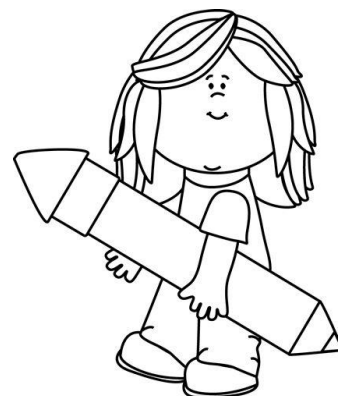
(12~14 題)

There are many kinds of yummy foods in Taiwan and I am going to introduce two of the best foods for you. Sometimes you may 12. something strange on the streets. However, the strange smell is from Taiwan's famous food, stinky tofu. People usually eat stinky tofu 13. cucumbers and pickles. 14. is the oyster omelet. It has eggs, oysters, and vegetables in it, and people eat it with special sauce. They are delicious. Maybe you can try them next time.



單字：introduce 介紹；however 然而；stinky tofu 臭豆腐；cucumber 小黃瓜；pickle 泡菜；oyster omelet 蚵仔煎；sauce 醬料

- (     ) 12. (A) smell (B) smelled (C) smelling (D) smells
- (     ) 13. (A) for (B) in (C) on (D) with
- (     ) 14. (A) Another (B) Others (C) The other (D) The one



### 一、單選題

- ( ) 1. She has two houses; one is big and \_\_\_\_\_ is small.  
(A) ones (B) another (C) the other (D) others
- ( ) 2. Please help me \_\_\_\_\_ my car.  
(A) fix (B) fixing (C) fixes (D) to fixing
- ( ) 3. The cat \_\_\_\_\_ sleeping for three hours.  
(A) have already been (B) already have been (C) has already been  
(D) already has been
- ( ) 4. Pete is \_\_\_\_\_ students in his class.  
(A) the more lazy (B) the laziest (C) the most lazy (D) the lazier
- ( ) 5. It is dangerous \_\_\_\_\_ the red light.  
(A) to running (B) of running (C) to run (D) of run
- ( ) 6. Tina \_\_\_\_\_. She always gets good grades on the tests.  
(A) is smart really (B) really is smart (C) really smart is  
(D) is really smart
- ( ) 7. They decide \_\_\_\_\_ shopping on Sunday.  
(A) to go (B) going (C) go (D) to going
- ( ) 8. She \_\_\_\_\_ him since they \_\_\_\_\_ children.  
(A) has know ; are (B) has know ; were (C) has known ; are  
(D) has known ; were
- ( ) 9. I couldn't finish my work \_\_\_\_\_ your help.  
(A) with (B) for (C) without (D) in
- ( ) 10. He always gets up early so he \_\_\_\_\_ late to school.  
(A) is never (B) is usually (C) never is (D) usually is
- ( ) 11. Mary hates Math. She \_\_\_\_\_ the exams.  
(A) is seldom (B) passes seldom (C) seldom is (D) seldom passes

- ( ) 12. Today is my mom's birthday. I will make a cake \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) her (B) to she (C) for her (D) she
- ( ) 13. Q: \_\_\_\_\_ your sisters finished their work? A: I don't know.  
 (A) Are (B) Is (C) Has (D) Have
- ( ) 14. My father wants to stop \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) smoke (B) smoked (C) smoking (D) smokes
- ( ) 15. You didn't knock the door, \_\_\_\_\_?  
 (A) did you (B) does you (C) didn't you (D) doesn't you

## 二、題組

(1~3 題)

Sam has a good friend, Tom. He is from America and he comes to Taiwan for summer vacation. Now, Tom and Sam are in a night market.

Tom : It's interesting to walk in the night market in Taiwan. There are so many vendors with different kinds of things, like foods and accessories.

Sam : Maybe you can buy some souvenirs here.

Tom : Of course, I will. But I'm hungry now. I want to eat something first.

Sam : Have you ever tried stinky tofu or any other Taiwanese foods?

Tom : No, I haven't. But I want to eat everything today.

Sam : And don't forget to buy your souvenirs.



單字：vendor 攤販；accessory 配飾；souvenir 紀念品

- ( ) 1. How many times have Tom eaten stinky tofu?  
 (A) 3 (B) 2 (C) 1 (D) 0
- ( ) 2. What does Tom want to eat today?  
 (A) Nothing (B) Everything (C) Stinky tofu (D) We don't know.
- ( ) 3. Where are Tom and Sam?  
 (A) In a night market. (B) In a supermarket.  
 (C) In a department store. (D) In a convenient store.

# English Grammar

(4~6 題)

In Taiwan, the Chinese New Year is one of the most important festivals. What do people do on Chinese New Year? People will clean their houses. They also decorate their houses with spring couplets. On the New Year's Eve, the whole family will get together for the reunion dinner. For children, lighting firecrackers and getting the red envelope are the most expectant activities.



單字：decorate 裝飾；couplet 對句；eve 前夕；whole 全部的；reunion 團聚；firecracker 鞭炮；red envelope 紅包；expectant 期待著的；activity 活動

- (     ) 4. What is the children's favorite activity on the Chinese New Year?
- (A) Cleaning the house
  - (B) Decorating the houses
  - (C) Eating reunion dinner
  - (D) Lighting firecrackers
- (     ) 5. When will people get together for the reunion dinner?
- (A) The day before Chinese New Year
  - (B) The first day of Chinese New Year
  - (C) The day before Chinese New Year's Eve
  - (D) The second day of Chinese New Year
- (     ) 6. What doesn't people do on Chinese New Year?
- (A) Giving children the red envelope
  - (B) Cleaning houses
  - (C) Getting red envelope from children
  - (D) Decorating their houses with spring couplets



(7~10 題)

Lisa : Look at the pink dress. It's so beautiful. I must look like a princess in this dress, right?

Sandy : Well, you don't like pink, do you?

Lisa : Yes, I do. It's my favorite color.

Sandy : OK. But the blue one is prettier than the pink one.


Lisa : Let me check the price.

Sandy : How much is it?

Lisa : It's three thousand NT dollars.

Sandy : Are you kidding? That's too expensive. You can buy the same dress with cheaper prices in a night market.

Lisa : I think so, too. Let's go to a night market tonight.

 單字：kid 開玩笑

- (     ) 7. How much is the pink dress?  
 (A) NT\$30 (B) NT\$300 (C) NT\$3000 (D) We don't know.
- (     ) 8. Whose favorite color is pink?  
 (A) Lisa (B) Sandy (C) Both Lisa and Sandy  
 (D) Neither Lisa nor Sandy
- (     ) 9. Where could Lisa and Sandy be now?  
 (A) In a night market (B) In a department store (C) In a convenient store (D) In a school
- (     ) 10. Which is true?  
 (A) Sandy's favorite color is blue.  
 (B) The dress is more expensive in a night market.  
 (C) Sandy likes the pink dress.  
 (D) Lisa wants to go to a night market tonight.



# English Grammar

(11~14 題)


Cindy: Have you ever seen “Toy 2”?

Karen: Of course. I love the movie and I 11. the novel before.

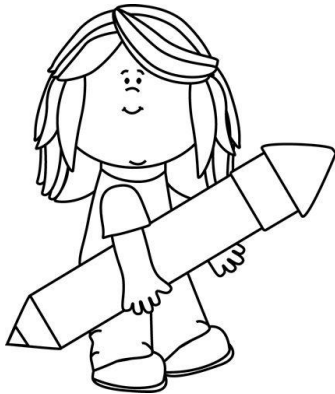
Cindy: Me, too. I 12. it twice already.

Karen: I am going to buy the latest version, Toy 3, tomorrow. Do you want 13. with me?

Cindy: OK! Let's 14. Peter. He also likes the novel.

 單字：latest 最新的；version 版本

- (     ) 11. (A) buy (B) will buy (C) bought (D) have been buying  
(     ) 12. (A) read (B) will read (C) to read (D) have read  
(     ) 13. (A) go (B) to go (C) going (D) to going  
(     ) 14. (A) invite (B) to invite (C) inviting (D) invited





# Answer Key





# Answer Key

## II-1 助動詞



### 必備文法概念

#### ☞ 隨堂練習.....P.3

##### ※ 選擇題

1. A

##### ※ 翻譯題

1. My uncle can swim.

2. Can she play computer games?

#### ☞ 隨堂練習.....P.4

##### ※ 選擇題

1. A 2. B

##### ※ 翻譯題

1. We must not be late for school.

#### ☞ 隨堂練習.....P.5

##### ※ 選擇題

1. C

##### ※ 翻譯題

1. My mom might not cook dinner tonight.

#### ☞ 隨堂練習.....P.6

##### ※ 選擇題

1. A

##### ※ 翻譯題

1. I'm full. I couldn't eat any food.

#### ☞ 隨堂練習.....P.7

##### ※ 翻譯題

1. I would like a bowl of rice.

2. Would you like to join us?

#### ☞ 隨堂練習

##### ※ 翻譯題

1. We should ( do ) exercise every day.

2. My brother shouldn't sing in the library.

#### ☞ 隨堂練習.....P.8

##### ※ 選擇題

1. B

##### ※ 翻譯題

1. Students had better not play computer games every day.

#### ☞ 綜合練習 第 1 回.....P.9

##### 一、單選題

1. C 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. B

6. A 7. C 8. D 9. A 10. D

11. B 12. A 13. D 14. B 15. C

16. A 17. C 18. A 19. D 20. B

##### 二、句子重組

1. He can't play soccer.

2. Could I borrow your car?

3. Your husband must be tired now.

4. Mary may be in her friend's house.

5. Do you have to go to school this weekend?

##### 三、翻譯題

1. 湯姆可能正在他的房間玩電腦遊戲。

2. 你 (you: 你/你們) 應該每天鋪床。

3. 你最好不要去那裡。

4. 你的 (your: 你的/你們的) 媽媽今晚必須打電話給你的老師嗎?

5. 我可以在百貨公司買到這件襯衫嗎?

#### ☞ 綜合練習 第 2 回.....P.12

##### 一、單選題

1. B 2. A 3. C 4. D 5. D

6. C 7. B 8. D 9. A 10. B

11. C 12. A 13. D 14. B 15. C

16. D 17. D 18. B 19. A 20. B

##### 二、改錯

1. buys 改 buy

2. has 改 had

3. 刪除 to

4. lending 改 lend

5. signed 改 sign

6. having 改 have

7. washes 改 wash

8. has 改 have



9. joined 改 join

10. is 改 be

### 三、句子重組

1. You shouldn't be late.
2. He would like to drink a cup of coffee.
3. In her house, you mustn't touch anything.
4. You don't have to meet me this afternoon.
5. We had better not go out now.

### 四、翻譯題

1. 你現在最好休息。
2. 他只能買那台便宜的電腦。
3. 你星期六必須去學校嗎？
4. His brother should be an engineer.
5. I can't go to bed. I have to finish my homework.

## ➤ 綜合練習 第3回.....P.15

### 一、填空

- |          |               |
|----------|---------------|
| 1. May   | 2. had better |
| 3. would | 4. will       |
| 5. could | 6. have to    |
| 7. Does  | 8. has to     |
| 9. Did   |               |

### 二、對話填空

1. you can't
2. she has to wait for him at the bus stop
3. I could (we could)
4. would
5. May; looking for

### 三、翻譯題

1. You must be mother and daughter.
2. Tom had better do his homework now.
3. Would you like (Do you want) to watch the baseball game?
4. You should care about your children.
5. Can you make your own lunch?
6. May (Could) I take a look at your pictures?

7. They might (may) be watching TV in their room.

8. Could (Can) you repeat it?

9. May (Could) (Can) I borrow your chair?

10. You have to (must) turn right at the post office.

### 四、短文中翻英

I got a good grade. I am so happy. I'd like to thank my teacher. She must be very happy, too. She spent a lot of time teaching me. I must thank her.

### 五、閱讀

1. C 2. B 3. D

## ➤ 綜合練習 第4回.....P.18

### 一、短文英翻中與選擇

#### ※短文英翻中

Clerk: 我能幫你嗎?

Linda: 是的, 我想要把這個包裹寄到日本。我應該要付多少錢?

Clerk: 這要看包裹有多重。讓我查看一下, 請你等一下, 要新台幣 100 元。

你可以寫下你的名字和電話號碼嗎?

Linda: 當然。我要用英文寫嗎?

Clerk: 不用, 你可以用中文寫就好, 包裹裡面是什麼?

Linda: 一些外套。

#### ※短文選擇

1. A 2. D 3. D

### 二、克漏字選擇

1. D 2. B 3. D 4. B 5. C 6. C



### 擴充文法概念

## ➤ 隨堂練習.....P.20

#### ※選擇題

1. A

#### ※翻譯題

1. My brother does homework with a pencil.



# Answer Key

2. Did you go to Taipei with your father yesterday?

➤ 隨堂練習.....P.21

※ 選擇題

1. D

※ 翻譯題

1. They came to my home ( house ) without telling me.

➤ 隨堂練習.....P.22

※ 選擇題

1. C 2. D

➤ 隨堂練習.....P.23

※ 選擇題

1. B

※ 翻譯題

1. It is ten o'clock, isn't it?

➤ 隨堂練習.....P.24

※ 選擇題

1. B

※ 翻譯題

1. You take a shower every day, don't you?

➤ 隨堂練習

※ 選擇題

1. A

※ 翻譯題

1. There is a table( desk ) in the living room, isn't there?

➤ 隨堂練習.....P.25

※ 選擇題

1. B

※ 翻譯題

1. There will be a big game tonight, won't there?

➤ 隨堂練習.....P.26

※ 選擇題

1. D

※ 翻譯題

1. Nick never rides a scooter, does he?

➤ 隨堂練習.....P.27

※ 選擇題

1. C 2. B

➤ 綜合練習 第 1 回.....P.28

一、單選題

1. C 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. D

6. C 7. A 8. D 9. B 10. B

11. B 12. C 13. A 14. B 15. B

16. C 17. D 18. B 19. C 20. A

二、句子重組

1. They eat with forks.

2. Her daughter is ( isn't ) a nurse, isn't ( is ) she?

3. He doesn't read novels, does he?

4. We will ( won't ) learn English, won't ( will ) we?

5. There are ( aren't ) ten bags of rice in the room, aren't ( are ) there?

三、翻譯題

1. 有著大眼睛的那個女孩是我女兒。

2. 你沒有完成你的作業，是嗎？

3. 桌上有一部玩具汽車，不是嗎？

4. 她的媽媽會做蛋糕，不是嗎？

5. 沒有人認識那個男人，是嗎？

➤ 綜合練習 第 2 回.....P.31

一、填空

1. without 2. doesn't

3. didn't 4. does

5. aren't 6. it

7. was 8. can

9. they 10. with

二、改錯

1. doesn't 改 didn't ( looked 改 looks )

2. this 改 it

3. they 改 there

4. 第 2 個 can 改 can't ( 第 1 個 can 改 can't )

5. don't 改 won't ( 去 will )

6. didn't 改 did ( Nobody 改 They )



7. haven't 改 don't  
 8. doesn't 改 does (去 never)  
 9. 第 2 個 is 改 isn't (第 1 個 is 改 isn't)  
 10. isn't 改 is

### 三、對話填空

- with
- to; without; sugar
- aren't; aren't
- can't; you can't go out with him
- will; we; we will go to the market later

### 四、翻譯題

- I have to call my grandparents tonight, don't I?
- The boy with a big nose is my son.
- There are many students on the bus, aren't there?
- You will write about your mom, won't you?
- May doesn't take money with her.
- He can read this book, can't he?
- My brother went to bed without doing (his) homework.
- That bird isn't your pet, is it?
- Nobody is in that classroom, are they?
- You never take a taxi, do you?

## II - 2 形容詞比較級 + 最高級



### 必備文法概念

#### ➤ 隨堂練習.....P.38

##### ※ 填充題

- longer; longest
- easier; easiest
- hotter; hottest
- safer; safest
- more interesting; most interesting

#### ➤ 隨堂練習.....P.39

##### ※ 選擇題

- A
- A

##### ※ 翻譯題

- That pizza is as big as this cake.

#### ➤ 隨堂練習.....P.40

##### ※ 選擇題

- B
- D
- B

##### ※ 翻譯題

- This house is more and more expensive.

#### ➤ 隨堂練習.....P.41

##### ※ 選擇題

- C
- C

#### ➤ 綜合練習 第 1 回.....P.42

##### 一、單選題

- C
- B
- D
- A
- B
- C
- D
- A
- A
- B
- C
- D
- A
- B
- B
- D
- C
- A
- B

##### 二、句子重組

- That bus (car) is faster than my car (bus).
- This computer game is the newest. (This is the newest computer game.)
- My sister is as beautiful as that actress.
- Her book is more interesting than his book.
- That shirt is the most expensive in that store.

##### 三、翻譯題

- Amy 在她的班上是最慢的。
- 她叔叔和我爸爸一樣年輕。
- 他的學生們比你的學生們可愛。
- 那個男孩是他班上最重的。
- 那部電影比這部電影無聊。

#### ➤ 綜合練習 第 2 回.....P.45

##### 一、單選題

- C
- B
- A
- C
- B
- A
- D
- C
- A
- D
- C
- B
- C
- B
- A
- C
- B
- B
- B
- B

##### 二、改錯

- sadder 改 sad
- nicer 改 nicest



# Answer Key

3. heavy 改 heavier
4. expensive 改 most expensive
5. short 改 shorter
6. tall 改 taller
7. old 改 older
8. 第二個 so 改 as
9. youngest 改 younger
10. dirtier 改 dirtiest

### 三、句子重組

1. This room is the coolest.
2. Linda is the most beautiful in her class.
3. I am as sad as he.
4. This basketball (baseball) is more expensive than that baseball (basketball) .
5. That nurse (doctor) is faster than this doctor (nurse) .

### 四、翻譯題

1. 他的夢比我的夢有趣。
2. 這件襯衫是這間店裡最輕的。
3. 那位老師是最好的嗎？
4. That cat is even braver than this dog.
5. This book is as (so) big as that table.

### 综合練習 第3回.....P.48

#### 一、填空

- |                         |               |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| 1. bigger               | 2. happy      |
| 3. worse                | 4. the newest |
| 5. smaller              | 6. older      |
| 7. the slimmest         | 8. hot        |
| 9. the most comfortable | 10. better    |

#### 二、對話填空

1. she is the cutest in her class
2. more interesting than
3. more boring than
4. the best
5. am as (so) tall as

### 三、翻譯題

1. Your father is as (so) slow as you.
2. Our teacher's book is the most interesting in all books.
3. Is this pen lighter than that pencil?
4. We get more and more gifts.
5. Is Mary the most beautiful in all girls?
6. This car is cheaper than that car.
7. Today is the coolest in this week.
8. My brother's room is as(so)clean as my room.
9. His milk is much(a lot)sweeter than her milk.
10. Tina's paper is as (so) blue as my paper.

### 四、短文中翻英

My aunt drank Coke and didn't exercise before. She was getting fatter and fatter then. she lost weight and ran. She is getting more and more beautiful and getting slimmer and slimmer now. She is as (so) slim as Jolin. She is the most beautiful in all my aunts.

### 五、閱讀

1. A    2. B    3. B

### 综合練習 第4回.....P.51

#### 一、短文英翻中與選擇

##### ※短文英翻中

我正在找公寓，而且我找到兩間。第一間離我工作較近，它比較新、比較乾淨，而且房間也比較亮，因為它有較大的窗戶，然而，它是比較貴的。第二間比較老舊，它比較便宜而且房間比較大。那裡的鄰居比較有趣，但是它要比另一間離我工作更遠。

##### ※短文選擇

1. B    2. B    3. C

#### 二、克漏字選擇

1. D    2. D    3. C    4. C    5. D    6. C



## 擴充文法概念

- ☞ 隨堂練習.....P.54  
※選擇題  
1. D 2. B 3. B
- ☞ 隨堂練習.....P.56  
※選擇題  
1. A 2. A
- ☞ 隨堂練習.....P.57  
※選擇題  
1. C 2. B
- ☞ 隨堂練習.....P.58  
※選擇題  
1. A  
※翻譯題  
1. 我的妹妹(姊姊)喜歡娃娃。我想買娃娃給她。
- ☞ 隨堂練習.....P.60  
※選擇題  
1. C 2. B
- ☞ 隨堂練習  
※選擇題  
1. A  
※翻譯題  
1. Any of my mother's clothes is very pretty.
- ☞ 隨堂練習.....P.62  
※選擇題  
1. C  
※翻譯題  
1. This cat is so cute. Is it yours?
- ☞ 隨堂練習.....P.63  
※選擇題  
1. A 2. B
- ☞ 隨堂練習.....P.64  
※選擇題  
1. D 2. A

## ☞ 綜合練習 第 1 回.....P.65

### 一、單選題

1. A 2. B 3. D 4. C 5. B  
6. C 7. A 8. B 9. B 10. C  
11. D 12. A 13. C 14. B 15. D  
16. B 17. C 18. A 19. D 20. B

### 二、句子重組

1. Every cake is sweet.  
2. These flowers are not mine.  
3. Any of us is a singer.  
4. She makes her bed herself every day.  
5. I have two computers; one is new (old) and the other is old (new) .

### 三、翻譯題

1. 她的車比我的好。  
2. 他正在自言自語。  
3. 她有兩本小說，一本無聊，另一本有趣。  
4. 他們之中有一些走路上學，其他沒有。  
5. 我不喜歡這支手機。請讓我看另一支。

## ☞ 綜合練習 第 2 回.....P.68

### 一、填空

- |               |            |
|---------------|------------|
| 1. the others | 2. herself |
| 3. the other  | 4. ones    |
| 5. One        | 6. yours   |
| 7. another    | 8. myself  |
| 9. Some       | 10. others |

### 二、改錯

1. heself 改 himself  
2. teacher 改 teachers  
3. others 改 other  
4. other 改 others  
5. her 改 hers  
6. isn't 改 aren't  
7. have 改 has  
8. 第一個 other 改 another  
9. have 改 has  
10. each 改 every



# Answer Key

## 三、對話填空

1. It; mine
2. is; talking; herself
3. aren't; They are yours. (are; yours)
4. One; another; the other
5. gave; me; One; the other

## 四、翻譯題

1. I have two good friends; one is young and the other is old.
2. Each does his (her) own homework.
3. Some of them are happy, but the others are sad.
4. We will meet him ourselves.
5. He has three sons; one is a teacher, another is an engineer and the other is a student.
6. Not every person can speak English. (Every person can not speak English.)
7. This computer game is boring. Please give me others.
8. Some people are taking a nap, while others are reading books.
9. The color of that picture is purple.
10. His bicycle is cheap, but mine is expensive.

## II-3 副詞 ( 情態 / 時間 / 地方 / 頻率 )



### 必備文法概念

#### ☞ 隨堂練習.....P.74

##### ※ 填充題

- |              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. quickly   | 2. easily  |
| 3. freshly   | 4. simply  |
| 5. carefully | 6. heavily |

#### ☞ 隨堂練習

##### ※ 選擇題

1. C

#### ☞ 隨堂練習.....P.76

##### ※ 選擇題

1. A    2. B

#### ☞ 隨堂練習.....P.77

##### ※ 選擇題

1. B

#### ☞ 隨堂練習.....P.78

##### ※ 選擇題

1. B

##### ※ 翻譯題

1. I watch TV happily at home every day.

#### ☞ 隨堂練習.....P.81

##### ※ 選擇題

1. C    2. A    2. C

#### ☞ 綜合練習 第 1 回.....P.82

##### 一、單選題

1. B    2. A    3. C    4. B    5. C  
6. A    7. D    8. B    9. A    10. C  
11. B    12. C    13. D    14. C    15. B  
16. A    17. B    18. A    19. D    20. C

##### 二、句子重組

1. Please come here.
2. My mom swims well.
3. That singer is amazingly beautiful.
4. They listen to music every night.
5. He usually eats an apple in the morning.

##### 三、翻譯題

1. 這一份報告真的重要。
2. 你不要獨自去那裡。
3. 你昨天有念英文嗎？
4. 我有時星期天會睡很晚。(我有時星期天會很晚起床。)
5. 我媽媽每天早起。

#### ☞ 綜合練習 第 2 回.....P.85

##### 一、單選題

1. C    2. A    3. C    4. B    5. B  
6. A    7. C    8. B    9. A    10. C  
11. B    12. C    13. A    14. B    15. C  
16. A    17. B    18. C    19. B    20. D





## 二、改錯

1. slow 改 slowly
2. hardly 改 hard
3. prettily 改 pretty
4. happy 改 happily
5. drink 改 drinks
6. happy 改 happily
7. real 改 really
8. in 改 at
9. fastly 改 fast
10. time 改 times

## 三、句子重組

1. He sat there happily.
2. My daughter studied hard.
3. Are they playing baseball there?
4. Will you talk to her tomorrow?
5. She sometimes makes the bed by herself.

## 四、翻譯題

1. 我總是吃得很健康。
2. 他一週玩兩次電腦遊戲。
3. 我們每天晚上在祖母的房間看電視。
4. Is she calling her friend in the park?
5. They went to Japan last month.

## ➡ 綜合練習 第3回.....P.89

### 一、填空

- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. angrily      | 2. early        |
| 3. successfully | 4. quickly      |
| 5. carefully    | 6. late         |
| 7. easily       | 8. terrifically |
| 9. simply       | 10. well        |

### 二、對話填空

1. twice a year
2. always come to my house (home)
3. is usually at home on Saturdays
4. is singing crazily in her room
5. runs fast

## 三、翻譯題

1. Her mother eats healthily.
2. I go there once a week.
3. They live at Taipei in Taiwan.
4. My mother talked to me sadly yesterday.
5. There are many books on the desk.
6. His sister saw the movie last night.
7. Your brother often eats too much.
8. He seldom goes to his grandma's house (home).
9. I go to school by bus every day.
10. His son usually walks lazily into his room.

## 四、短文中翻英

My sister is a writer. She often goes to bed late and seldom gets up early. She has her own house. There is a park outdoors. Tomorrow her friend( friends )will come here. They will have a picnic in the park at 10 a.m. They always sing happily there.

## 五、閱讀

1. D    2. B    3. D

## ➡ 綜合練習 第4回.....P.92

### 一、短文英翻中與選擇

#### ※短文英翻中

Susan：嘿！Jack，你正在做什麼？

Jack：噓！請安靜地說話並輕輕地走路！我想抓這隻甲蟲！

Susan：Wow！這隻甲蟲很大！

Jack：當然！我上星期成功地抓到三隻！我會小心地抓牠而且完全不會有問題。

Ah！（甲蟲飛走了）

Susan：你今天運氣不是很好。

#### ※短文選擇

1. A    2. D    3. C

### 二、克漏字選擇

1. D    2. B    3. A    4. B    5. C    6. C



# Answer Key

## II-4 連綴 / 感官 + 使役 + 授予動詞



### 必備文法概念

#### ➤ 隨堂練習.....P.98

※ 選擇題

1. A 2. C 3. B

#### ➤ 隨堂練習.....P.99

※ 選擇題

1. B 2. C

#### ➤ 隨堂練習.....P.100

※ 選擇題

1. A 2. C

#### ➤ 隨堂練習.....P.102

※ 選擇題

1. B 2. A 3. C 4. B

#### ➤ 綜合練習 第 1 回.....P.103

一、單選題

1. A 2. C 3. D 4. B 5. A

6. B 7. C 8. A 9. D 10. C

11. A 12. B 13. B 14. C 15. A

16. B 17. D 18. A 19. B 20. A

二、句子重組

1. It sounds good.

2. They felt the bus moving.

3. He got Mary to do her homework.

4. I will lend my bicycle to my friend.

5. We bought a shirt for our mom.

三、翻譯題

1. 她告訴她的兒子一個故事。

2. 它嚐起來像檸檬汁。

3. 我注意到他正拿著一杯牛奶。

4. 他向我要一張紙。

5. 我的祖父變得越來越老了。

#### ➤ 綜合練習 第 2 回.....P.106

一、單選題

1. C 2. A 3. B 4. D 5. A

6. C 7. B 8. D 9. A 10. B

11. C 12. C 13. D 14. C 15. B

16. D 17. C 18. B 19. A 20. C

二、改錯

1. goes 改 go

2. from 改 to

3. 刪去 to

4. 刪去 to

5. big 改 bigger

6. I 改 me

7. is 改 does

8. buying 改 buy 或 buying 改 to buy

9. 刪去 to

10. on 改 to

三、句子重組

1. She gave her mother a flower.

2. The girl helped the dog to drink water.

3. It doesn't taste like chicken.

4. We heard him playing with his cat.

5. What does the cake taste like?

四、翻譯題

1. 他們秀出他們的作業給我看看。

2. 她看起來像個快樂的女孩。

3. 他上週給他的媽媽一朵花。

4. The teacher made me open the window.

5. She asked a question of me yesterday.

( She asked me a question yesterday. )

#### ➤ 綜合練習 第 3 回.....P.109

一、填空

1. play

2. to wash

3. tired

4. close

5. do ( doing )

6. go

7. tastes ( tasted )

8. call ( calling )

9. make ( to make )

10. cry

二、對話填空

1. look very healthy

2. tastes like Coke



3. looks like his father
4. am looking at that dog play (playing) the ball
5. sent me a bicycle (sent a bicycle to me)

### 三、翻譯題

1. He will buy a car for his daughter next month.  
(He will buy his daughter a car next month.)
2. My daughter became a nurse last year.
3. Didn't Mom make you wait for her?
4. She got (gets) me to find a pen.
5. Their son looks very tall.
6. Did they ask that question of you?
7. My mom had me take a shower.
8. That boy helped (helps) me sell (to sell) flowers.
9. I let my friend fix my cell phone.
10. What does he look like?

### 四、短文中翻英

I like to take a walk in the park. There are many animals there. I can see butterflies flying. I can hear frogs croaking. There are many old men there, too. They are enthusiastic. They like to tell me their stories. Their stories sound very interesting.

### 五、閱讀

1. C    2. B    3. C

## ➔ 綜合練習 第4回.....P.113

### 一、短文英翻中與選擇

#### ※短文英翻中

我有一個網友。她住在日本。上週六是她生日，我做了一個包包給她。我去日本；我拜訪她而且把包包給她。她看起來很高興。我們說了很多話，而且她下一次要來參觀我的國家。

#### ※短文選擇

1. C    2. A    3. B

### 二、克漏字選擇

1. B    2. D    3. A    4. D    5. A

## II - 5 動名詞 + 不定詞



### 必備文法概念

- ➔ 隨堂練習.....P.117  
※選擇題  
1. A
- ➔ 隨堂練習.....P.118  
※選擇題  
1. C
- ➔ 隨堂練習  
※選擇題  
1. B
- ➔ 隨堂練習.....P.119  
※選擇題  
1. C
- ➔ 隨堂練習  
※選擇題  
1. B    2. C
- ➔ 隨堂練習.....P.120  
※選擇題  
1. A
- ➔ 隨堂練習.....P.121  
※選擇題  
1. B    2. C
- ➔ 隨堂練習.....P.122  
※選擇題  
1. A    2. B    3. A
- ➔ 隨堂練習.....P.123  
※翻譯題  
1. Ken's grandfather forgot eating dinner.  
2. They remember to see a movie.  
3. You should stop to drink some water.



# Answer Key

## 综合练习 第 1 回.....P.124

### 一、單選題

1. C    2. D    3. A    4. B    5. C  
 6. A    7. B    8. D    9. C    10. A  
 11. B    12. A    13. C    14. D    15. A  
 16. A    17. B    18. C    19. D    20. A

### 二、句子重組

- I forgot putting the envelope on the table.
- My dad planned to rest for two weeks.
- Does she agree to meet me tomorrow?
- They stopped to feed the dogs.
- What about dating with me next week?

### 三、翻譯題

- 擔心他沒有用。
- 他停止呼叫（叫喊）了嗎？
- 媽媽厭倦了等我姊姊（妹妹）。
- 她似乎贏了比賽。
- 我們昨晚忘記練習。

## 综合练习 第 2 回.....P.127

### 一、單選題

1. C    2. B    3. C    4. A    5. D  
 6. B    7. B    8. A    9. B    10. C  
 11. A    12. D    13. D    14. A    15. C  
 16. B    17. B    18. A    19. A    20. D

### 二、改錯

- wave 改 waving
- changes 改 changing
- letting 改 to let
- toasted 改 toasting
- mop 改 mopping
- going 改 to go
- making 改 to make
- to choose 改 in choosing
- catching 改 catch
- going 改 go

### 三、句子重組

- We had a good time playing with her cat.

- They plan to go to the market.
- Do you think about moving to another house?
- I am sorry for forgetting your birthday.
- I would like to take a course in art.

### 四、翻譯題

- 他延遲去看醫生。
- 我們決定去百貨公司。
- 他想告訴我那個故事嗎？
- Do they feel like saving money?
- Ben is good at singing.

## 综合练习 第 3 回.....P.130

### 一、填空

- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1. going    | 2. to be    |
| 3. to buy   | 4. breaking |
| 5. to go    | 6. to drink |
| 7. to take  | 8. to eat   |
| 9. to stand | 10. to join |

### 二、對話填空

- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. they do       | 2. is not        |
| 3. he is         | 4. forgot; to do |
| 5. asked; to eat |                  |

### 三、翻譯題

- Did (Does) Dad agree to eat pizza?
- We had a good time playing tennis yesterday.  
(We had fun in playing tennis yesterday.)
- That boy seemed to feed this dog.
- He learned to play the flute last week.
- I am tired of going on a picnic every week.
- He has trouble in talking to his neighbor  
(neighbors).
- Mom asks me to drink milk every day.
- I forgot buying the seed (seeds).
- He is too poor to buy a cow.
- We cannot help crying.

### 四、短文中翻英

- A: Tomorrow is a holiday. What do you plan to do?



B: I don't have any plans.

A: How (What) about going to the department store with me?

B: I don't want to go to the department store. I'm tired of shopping.

### 五、閱讀

1. B 2. A 3. C

## 综合練習 第4回.....P.134

### 一、短文英翻中與選擇

#### ※短文英翻中

Kay: 你介意開窗嗎? 有一點熱。

Billy: 不, 我不介意。真的很熱。

Kay: 你想要喝點什麼嗎?

Bill: 我想要喝一杯紅茶。

Kay: 吃一點麵包如何? 它很好吃。

Bill: 不, 謝謝。我不吃麵包。它會讓我胖。

#### ※短文選擇

1. A 2. C 3. B

### 二、克漏字選擇

1. B 2. B 3. A 4. C 5. A 6. C



### 擴充文法概念

## 综合練習 隨堂練習.....P.136

### ※選擇題

1. A 2. D 3. D

## 综合練習 隨堂練習.....P.137

### ※選擇題

1. B 2. C

## 综合練習 第1回.....P.138

### 一、單選題

1. C 2. B 3. A 4. D 5. C

6. B 7. B 8. A 9. D 10. B

11. C 12. A 13. A 14. B 15. D

16. C 17. A 18. B 19. C 20. B

### 二、句子重組

1. It is interesting to hear her story.

2. Eating with a fork is easy for my son.

3. It is lovely of her to help poor people.

4. To sit on this chair is comfortable.

5. It is impossible for my son to carry a refrigerator.

### 三、翻譯題

1. 你人真好, 告訴我去博物館的路。

2. 躺在草上很舒服。

3. 對我們而言, 每天慢跑很重要。

4. 搭火車到台北是方便的。

5. 對他而言, 贏得競賽是容易的。

## 综合練習 第2回.....P.141

### 一、填空

1. to take

2. Finishing (To finish)

3. to learn

4. Remembering (To remember)

5. her

6. to finish

7. Working (To work)

8. to practice

9. to eat

10. Teaching (To teach)

### 二、改錯

1. for 改 of

2. kissing 改 to kiss

3. we 改 us

4. of 改 for

5. of 改 for

6. inviting 改 to invite

7. Take 改 Taking (Take 改 To take)

8. of 改 for

9. are 改 is

10. waiting 改 wait

### 三、依提示作答

1. It is dangerous to swim in the sea.

2. It is nice (kind) of him to fix my car.

3. It is bad of him to kick the (that) dog.



# Answer Key

4. Saving money is difficult for me. (To save money is difficult for me.) (It is difficult for me to save money.)
5. Playing computer games is interesting for my brother. (To play computer games is interesting for my brother.) (It is interesting for my brother to play computer games.)

#### 四、翻譯題

1. It is interesting to play with water. (To play with water is interesting.) (Playing with water is interesting.)
2. It is safe to take a bus. (To take a bus is safe.) (Taking a bus is safe.)
3. It is not easy to play the violin. (To play the violin is not easy.) (Playing the violin is not easy.)
4. It is nice of that boy to help that girl.
5. It is important for me to keep healthy. (To keep healthy is important for me.) (Keeping healthy is important for me.)

## II - 6 動詞三態及現在完成式、現在完成進行式



### 必備文法概念

➤ 隨堂練習.....P.148

#### ※填充題

1. hope; hoped; hoped    2. find; found; found  
3. run; ran; run    4. read; read; read  
5. sing; sang; sung    6. buy; bought; bought  
7. let; let; let

➤ 隨堂練習.....P.149

#### ※填充題

1. has; written    2. have; seen

➤ 隨堂練習.....P.151  
※翻譯題

1. Kelly has lived in Taipei for twenty years.  
2. It has been six years since he went to America.

➤ 隨堂練習.....P.152  
※翻譯題

1. I haven't eaten dinner yet.  
2. We have never been to America.  
3. They haven't gone to America yet.

➤ 隨堂練習.....P.153  
※翻譯題

1. Has your grandfather ever been to Japan?  
2. How long have they lived in America?  
3. Has Jack just finished (eaten) lunch?  
No, Jack hasn't finished lunch yet.

➤ 隨堂練習.....P.154  
※填充題

1. since    2. for

➤ 隨堂練習.....P.156  
※翻譯題

1. Has Kelly been living in Taipei for twenty years?  
2. Kelly has been living in Taipei since 1997.  
3. We haven't been living here for five years.  
4. How long have they been living in Taipei?

➤ 綜合練習 第1回.....P.157  
一、單選題

1. A    2. C    3. B    4. A    5. C  
6. D    7. B    8. A    9. D    10. A  
11. C    12. C    13. D    14. A    15. D  
16. B    17. C    18. A    19. D    20. D

#### 二、句子重組

1. She has been studying English for five years.  
2. I have already done the dishes.  
3. He has drunk six glasses of milk today.  
4. It has been three weeks since my cat died  
5. They have been eating breakfast for 50 minutes.



### 三、翻譯題

1. 他去過加拿大。
2. 我哥哥（弟弟）擁有這輛車一年了。
3. 自從 1999 年起，他就一直在教英文。
4. 你看過這本書了嗎？
5. 從下午 2 點起，他們就一直在聽音樂。

### ◎ 綜合練習 第 2 回.....P.160

#### 一、單選題

1. D    2. B    3. B    4. D    5. A  
 6. C    7. B    8. A    9. B    10. A  
 11. B    12. B    13. A    14. B    15. B  
 16. B    17. A    18. D    19. C    20. B

#### 二、改錯

1. been knowing 改 known
2. has do 改 did
3. saw 改 seen
4. Do 改 Have
5. gone 改 been
6. since 改 for
7. for 改 since
8. have has 改 has had
9. lived 改 has lived 或 has been living
10. Have 改 Has

#### 三、句子重組

1. Lisa has never cheated their parents.
2. Has your daughter become an excellent doctor?
3. How long has it been sleeping?
4. My brother has talked in class many times.
5. I haven't been studying math since I graduated from junior high school.

#### 四、翻譯題

1. 我姊姊（妹妹）已經洗好澡了。
2. 已經六個月沒下雨了。
3. 你的父母住在那裡多久了？
4. Has that taxi just left?

5. We have been singing for five hours.

### ◎ 綜合練習 第 3 回.....P.164

#### 一、填空

1. hasn't finished
2. Has
3. has been working (has worked)
4. haven't known
5. hasn't decided
6. have been living
7. hasn't rained (hasn't been raining)
8. has taken
9. hasn't met
10. has been taking

#### 二、對話填空

1. I have (we have)
2. gone; he hasn't
3. been; she has; been
4. for

#### 三、翻譯題

1. How long have you been waiting for your son?  
(How long have you waited for your son?)
2. I have been thinking about my future recently (lately) .
3. She has never believed in doctors.
4. I have decided to move to Taiwan.
5. That (The) baby has been crying since 7:00 A.M.
6. Have you already heard this (the) news this morning?
7. I have liked her since I knew her.
8. Amy has been reading this (the) interesting novel recently (lately) .
9. I have been to Canada twice.
10. I have been collecting stamps since I was ten years old.

#### 四、短文中翻英

- A: You look busy. Have you been doing homework since 6:00 P.M.?



# Answer Key

B: Yes, I have already been doing my homework for three hours.

A: Is that homework difficult?

B: No, it's not difficult, but our teacher gave us much homework. I haven't finished my math homework.

A: Don't worry. You can do it tomorrow.

## 五、閱讀

1. B 2. A 3. B

## 综合练习 第4回.....P.168

### 一、短文英翻中與選擇

#### ※短文英翻中

Betty: 你看起來不太好。你發生什麼事了?

Jason: 我已經連續23小時沒吃任何東西了。

Betty: 你為什麼不吃一些東西呢?

Jason: 我參加"飢餓30", 要發揚幫助世界上窮困者的想法。

Betty: 我了解了。我下次也要參加"飢餓30"。

#### ※短文選擇

1. C 2. A 3. A

### 二、克漏字選擇

1. B 2. A 3. C 4. C 5. A 6. B

## II-7 複習試題

## 综合练习 第1回.....P.171

### 一、單選題

1. C 2. A 3. A 4. B 5. D

6. B 7. D 8. A 9. B 10. A

11. B 12. C 13. A 14. B 15. A

### 二、題組

1. B 2. D 3. C 4. A 5. B

6. C 7. C 8. D 9. C 10. D

11. A 12. A 13. D 14. C

## 综合练习 第2回.....P.176

### 一、單選題

1. C 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. C

6. D 7. A 8. D 9. C 10. A

11. D 12. C 13. D 14. C 15. A

### 二、題組

1. D 2. B 3. A 4. D 5. A

6. C 7. C 8. A 9. B 10. D

11. C 12. D 13. B 14. A





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# English Grammar II

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